

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

1355

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Main Street - Frye Street Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Frye Street and portions of Main Street and College Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Lewiston N/A vicinity  
state Maine code ME county Androscoggin code 001 zip code 04240

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
 meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jane S. Theberge 11/25/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature] 1/26/09  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
44	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
44	5	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Three

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure
- EDUCATION / Education-related
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Business
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Professional
- HEALTH CARE / Medical Business/ Office
- 
- 

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne
- MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> C. REVIVALS / Colonial Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Second Empire
- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls BRICK
- roof SLATE
- other WOOD

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING / DEVELOPMENT
- POLITICS / GOVERNMENT
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1843 - 1956

**Significant Dates**

See section 7 for specific construction dates.

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- Frye, Col. John M. (1802-1885)
- Frye Sen. William P. (1830 - 1911)
- White, Wallace H., Jr. (1877 - 1952)

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

- Coombs, George M. (1852 - 1909)
- Gibbs, Eugene J. (c. 1870 - 1929)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 17.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 9 | 4 0 3 1 5 8 | 4 8 8 4 4 6 9 |

3 | 1 9 | 4 0 3 3 8 9 | 4 8 8 4 1 3 1 |

Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 9 | 4 0 3 2 3 2 | 4 8 8 4 4 1 5 |

4 | 1 9 | 4 0 3 2 7 7 | 4 8 8 3 9 7 2 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Morris, Historian and Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian

organization Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission, Maine Historic Preservation Commission date June 2, 2008

street & number City of Lewiston Planning Department, 27 Pine Street telephone (207) 513-3125

city or town Lewiston state ME zip code 04240

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town Augusta state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

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## DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification, continued

MID-19TH CENTURY / Gothic Revival  
LATE VICTORIAN / Shingle Style  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> C. REVIVALS / Tudor Revival  
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials, continued

WALLS:      WOOD / Weatherboard  
              WOOD / Shingle  
              SYNTHETIC / Vinyl  
              ASBESTOS  
              WOOD / Plywood

ROOF:        ASPHALT  
              SYNTHETIC / RUBBER (COMPOSITION)

FOUNDATION:    STONE / Granite  
                  CONCRETE  
                  STONE

OTHER:        METAL / Copper  
                  STONE  
                  TERRA COTTA

## **Description**

The Main Street-Frye Street Historic District is a residential neighborhood of 47 contributing, and 5 non-contributing, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. The district includes both sides of the one block of Frye Street, plus a contiguous stretch along Main Street at the west end of Frye Street and a contiguous stretch along College Street at the east end of Frye Street, in the city of Lewiston. Lewiston, a former industrial center, is the second largest city in Maine, with a population of 35,734 and an area of 35 square miles. It is located in south-central Maine, in Androscoggin County, along the east side of the Androscoggin River, beside the Great Falls. Lewiston is the home of Bates College and two significant regional general hospitals: Central Maine Medical Center and St. Mary's Regional Medical Center. Lewiston has a compact center, with the former textile mills hugging the river's edge; a commercial district along Lisbon Street, just east of and parallel to the mills; and tightly clustered neighborhoods of nineteenth century apartments for mill workers east of Lisbon Street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

---

The tree-lined streets of the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District lie approximately twelve blocks northeast of Lisbon Street and the center of town. At the west end of the district is Main Street, a major north-south artery (U. S. Route 202) leading from the city's business and industrial center to the south, all the way north to Greene, Maine, and the state capital at Augusta. For most of its length within the city limits, Main Street is a mixture of residential and commercial buildings, and while some of the Main Street buildings within this district house commercial establishments, the contributing structures retain the size and scale of residential buildings. The frame or brick houses and apartments are large in scale and are separated from the street by landscaped yards. At the east end of the district, almost parallel to Main Street, is College Street, a significant thoroughfare connecting the heart of the city to Bates College and the outlying suburbs. The contributing frame houses on College Street, like those on Main Street, are large and grand. Three sit close to the street with narrow landscaped lawns, while two are set way back from the street and have broad landscaped lawns. Frye Street, only one block long, runs east and west between these two busier streets, and contains a variety of residential structures each set back 25 feet from the road with tidy front yards. Sidewalks line all three of the streets, and most of the properties have driveways to provide access to off-street parking or a garage.

At the center of the district, Mount David rises 380 feet in elevation. Its steep sides ascend directly behind the houses on the east side of Main Street, the north side of Frye Street, and the west side of College Street; and it provides a permanent, naturally wooded backdrop to a majority of the houses in the historic district. Its trails climb through a steeply terraced pine forest to its bald granite peak, from where one can look out over the college and the city to distant mountains on the horizon. It is named for David Davis and is variously called Mount Davis, David's Mountain, and Davis Mountain.

The buildings in the district span more than a century, from 1843 to 1956. The mansions along Main Street, where the street cars ran, include Archibald Wakefield's humble Greek Revival style farmhouse from 1843, Colonel John Frye's more imposing, brick, Greek Revival style farmhouse from 1845 and the Sarah Wakefield Greek Revival style house built in 1882, (with later Colonial Revival style alterations); the elaborate Second Empire style house built for Senator William P. Frye in 1874 (NR 76000189); three Italianate style houses built in the 1870s and 1880s and including the James C. Lord House (NR 78000158); three Queen Anne style houses built from 1886 to 1900; and six Colonial Revival style houses built in the 1890s and after the turn of the century. A dramatic Queen Anne style apartment building from 1892, with a tower and many bay windows anchors the south end of the district on Main Street and a small Contemporary style apartment building was added between the mansions on the last vacant lot in this district in 1956.

In 1871 the Frye family subdivided their estate on the east side of Main Street, stipulating in the deeds that houses must be set back 25 feet from the newly laid out Frye Street. All but two of the houses on Frye Street were built between 1871 and 1892 and present a compact inventory of late nineteenth century architectural styles. These include two Second Empire style houses from the early 1870s (one of which is non-contributing because of significant exterior alterations); two Italianate

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 4

---

style houses from the early 1870s; a Gothic Revival style house built in the 1850s and moved around the corner in the 1870s; five Queen Anne style houses from the 1880s; three Colonial Revival style houses from the 1890s; and a Tudor Revival style cottage from 1929.

The houses on College Street connect to the Bates College campus and include a large Second Empire style house built for the first president of Bates College in 1866; a Colonial Revival style house built for the college president's daughter in 1888, and three Queen Anne style houses built in the 1870s and the 1890s.

Of the 37 houses in the Frye Street Historic District, 22 were designed by architects, fourteen by George M. Coombs, two by Eugene J. Gibbs, two by Jefferson Coburn, two by E. I. Thomas, one by John Stevens of Boston, and one by William Stevens of the firm of Fassett and Stevens. Many of the houses are excellent examples of their architectural styles and exhibit stylistic details, such as monumental columns and pilasters, beautifully carved brackets, modillions, dentils, balustrades, Palladian windows, bay windows, oriel windows, towers, turrets, belvederes, fanlights, and stained glass windows.

While many of the houses on Main Street have been adapted for commercial use, those that contribute to the district retain overall integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, location, and association. All of the houses on College and most of the houses on Frye are owned by Bates College. They are used for residences, dormitories, and offices, and retain their historic appearance.

## INVENTORY AND PROPERTY HISTORY

### Frye Street Historic District Houses

#### **1. Bauer Apartment Block, 425 Main Street, 1892. Three contributing buildings.**

Queen Anne

Architect: George M. Coombs

The Bauer Apartment Block is a large, three-story, frame, Queen Anne style apartment building with clapboard siding, decorative wood panels, bay windows, and a four-story octagonal tower with a flared slate roof on the front north corner. Except for the tower, the building is covered with a flat composition roof. Modillions support the broad eaves of the roof, and below them a deep cornice contains dentils and a wide frieze around all sides of the building. A wood string course articulates the break between the second and third stories on all sides of the building. The Bauer Apartment Block sits on a deep foundation of granite in the front and brick on the back, with basement windows on all sides. The building is U-shaped, and a one-story garage, with a flat roof, fills in the center of the rear elevation.

The front faces west and contains six bays. The north bay consists of the octagonal tower.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 5

---

The second bay is wide, and on the first story it contains a recessed porch with a flared shed roof supported by large wooden brackets and a turned post and knee wall in the center. Behind the porch are two wide front doors with decorative wood panels and leaded stained glass windows between them. On each story above the porch, a wide window opening contains six double hung windows. The two center bays contain wide, three-story, bay windows, with decorative wood panels above and below each window and a cornice across the top of each window. The fifth bay is identical to the second bay with a recessed porch with a flared shed roof over two wide front doors with decorative wood paneling and stained glass windows between them, and with a wide window opening containing six double hung windows on each floor above. The sixth bay, on the southwest corner of the building, is a three-story bay window with decorative wood panels above and below each window.

The north and south sides of the Bauer Apartments each contain eight bays. The four rear bays are stepped back, and there are three stories of open porches, supported by wooden posts and railings, in front of bays five and six. Each bay has paired, double-hung windows, and there is a door onto each of the three porches.

The rear of the U-shaped building has eight bays. There are three narrow bays containing double-hung windows and open wood porches across the east end of each projection, and there are two narrow bays, with open wood porches across them, recessed in the center. Facing the court, the inside elevations of the rear projections contain three bays of double-hung windows and a door onto each of the porches that cross the center. The grade on the east side of the building is lower than on the other three sides, and thus, on this elevation the brick basement is exposed as a full story.

There are two separate garages associated with the Bauer Apartment building. One frame structure is located at the end of the driveway that runs along the south side of the building. It has two automobile bays under a front gable roof and a one bay addition, with a shed roof, attached on the north. All three of these garage doors open to the west. The addition is located so close to the southeast corner of the apartment house that the corners of the two buildings touch. This structure has a shingle roof, clapboard siding, and a wood floor. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate that this structure was built after 1908 and before 1914. The driveway turns north in front of this garage and runs under the south section of porches before accessing a second, south-facing, frame, two-car garage at the northeast corner of the lot. This newer garage is clad in plywood boards on the front and shingles on the sides and has a shingle roof and wood floor. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate that it was built after 1914. The remainder of the backyard, between the apartment building and the garages has been paved for parking.

In 1892, George M. Coombs designed the "Neal Block Tenement House" for Ella Neal, the widow of Alvin Neal, a partner in Bicknell & Neal, a clothing company. Coombs had designed the Bicknell & Neal Store in Lewiston in 1881. The 1897 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* indicates that the building originally contained four, two-and-a-half-story dwellings with shared walls, similar to townhouses. In 1902, Ella Neal sold the building to George Haskell, a real estate and insurance broker. Six years later, in 1908, Mary Haskell sold the building to Ernest and Marie Bauer. Ernest was



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 6

---

the proprietor of Bauer's Vienna Bakery, at 227 Main St. in Lewiston. The Bauers and their children owned the Bauer Apartments for almost 100 years, finally selling it in 2004. Originally the building was two-and-a-half stories with a gable roof and large gable dormers. The third story with the flat roof and the broad eaves supported by modillions was added in the 1930s. The building is currently divided into twenty residential units.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 145, p. 259-261; Bk.196, p.218; Bk. 224, p.172; Bk. 3755, p.101; Bk. 5868, p.118.  
Lewiston Directories for 1889, 1891, 1906, 1910.

"Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms," p. 4, 14.

*Bangor Industrial Journal*, June 24, 1892

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for 1897, 1902, 1908, 1914.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 3.

"Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook," Lewiston Public Library.

## **2. Colonel John M. Frye House, 437 Main Street, 1845. Two contributing buildings.**

Greek Revival

Builder: Thomas D. Thorne

The Colonel John M. Frye House is a two-and-a-half-story, brick, T-shaped, side-gabled, Greek Revival style house. It has a granite foundation in the front, a brick foundation under the rear ell, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has two chimneys: an interior chimney on the front cross gable, and an interior chimney on the rear cross gable. The main elevation faces west and consists of two bays of double-hung windows on each story. A one-story, open porch runs across the front of the house and wraps around the south gable elevation. The porch has a low hip roof with broad eaves articulated with modillions. It is supported by pairs of round columns standing on top of a paneled wood railing. Wide stairs lead up to the porch on the south side of the front. Wide brick pilasters bisect the two-bay west facade and mark the corners of the building. They intersect the wide frieze which contains dentils under the eaves. The closed pediment of each of the gable ends have wide frieze boards as raking trim, and dentils. These Greek Revival details, executed in brick, are similar to the details on brick Greek Revival commercial and mill buildings built in Lewiston in the 1850s, such as the Lincoln Mill (1845), the Lewiston Machine Co. (1852), and the commercial buildings built for J. K. Blanchard at Lowell and Bates Streets (1850s) and Middle and Main Streets (1850s).

The north and south elevations of the building contain two bays of double-hung windows on each story and a single arched window inside the full brick pediment of the gables. A long, narrow, two-story, cross gable ell projects from the center of the back of the house. It is eight bays long, four of which are of brick, and the back four of which are of clapboard. The ground falls away at the back, exposing the full brick basement. As a result, the single bay on the back (east) is three stories and a half stories through the gable.

On the south elevation, the one-story porch is enclosed to make a sun room in front of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 7

---

gable end of the main house. This sun room extends east and covers the first two bays of the ell on both the first and second stories. The roof of the porch features broad, overhanging eaves supported by modillions. The second story porch roof has a low, hipped profile, with broad eaves supported by modillions and a wide frieze of decorative wood panels. The porches were added by George Lane in the 1930s. There are two main entrances, both of which access the enclosed porch: one opens off the south end of the west facade, and the other is positioned at the center of the south elevation. The original red bricks were at one time painted buff, but time has revealed some of the original color.

A frame, two-car garage, erected after 1914, sits at the southeast corner of the lot. It has a front-facing gable roof covered with asbestos shingles. Attached to the front of the garage, a two-car carport with a low, front-facing gable roof canopy is supported by thin metal poles.

Thomas D. Thorne, a brick and stone mason, built this brick Greek Revival house for John M. Frye in 1845. Frye was born in Westbrook, Maine, in 1802. He and his father, Dean Frye, were managers of the first carding and fulling woolen mill at the Great Falls on the Androscoggin River. In 1834 John Frye helped to incorporate the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, a precursor to the Lewiston Water Power Company and the Franklin Company, and he served as their agent for over 40 years. In 1845, he helped to found the Lewiston Falls Cotton Mill Company which became the Lincoln Mill. He was instrumental in bringing the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad to Lewiston in 1849 and incorporating the Lewiston Gas Light Company in 1853. In 1871, he was a member of the committee that supervised the construction of the new Lewiston City Hall, after the first building was destroyed by fire. He helped to establish Riverside Cemetery. Frye served as town clerk, town selectman, town treasurer, as a state senator, and as a member of the governor's council. During the Civil War, Frye rose to the rank of colonel in his militia regiment, and was known as Colonel Frye ever after.

Frye married Alice Davis, daughter of David Davis who owned a large farm that stretched from College Avenue to the Androscoggin River. Alice inherited the part of the farm that lay east of Main Street. John and Alice Frye built their house at the southwest corner of her land, and in 1871 she subdivided the estate with Frye Street bisecting the property from Main Street to College Street. When Colonel Frye died in 1885, his son, Senator William P. Frye inherited the house.

Senator Frye sold his father's house to Gustavus E. Taft in 1887. Taft died in 1888 and left the house to his family who sold it to George D. Babbitt in 1894. In 1899 Babbitt sold the house to Elizabeth Ward, and in 1916 Elizabeth Ward Nudd sold her home to William P. Gray, the wealthy theater magnate who later lived at 465 Main Street. George Lane lived in the house from 1928 to 1935. He began his career, at age 17, sweeping the floors of the Lewiston Trust Company, and rose to become the bank's president by the time he was 46. He was president of the Maine New Hampshire Theater Corp. which operated a chain of movie house in New England. After moving from Main Street, Lane served as treasurer of Bates College for 41 years and secretary for 38 years. At the time of his death he was an officer or director of more than 50 companies.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 8

---

Lincoln County Deed Books 4, p.123; Bk.12, p.97.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 125, p.550; Bk 160, p.270; Bk.177, p.316; Bk.280, p.554; Bk.395, p.284.

Elder, p. 18, 50, 51, 79, 157.

Obituary of George Lane, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, April 10, 1963. p. 2

Undated interview with Thomas D. Thorne in Scrapbook at Lewiston Public Library.

Nealley, Rose; "Mount David — Once Sheep Pasture on Old Davis Farm"; *Lewiston Journal*, ca. 1947; on p. 62 in Scrapbook at Lewiston Public Library.

*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930*. p. 13.

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1902, 1908, 1914*.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 3-4.

Maine Historic Preservation Commission Historic Building Survey Form

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library

### 3. Ralph W. Crockett House, 443 Main Street, 1916. One contributing building.

Colonial Revival

Architect: Gibbs and Pulsifer

This two-and-a-half-story, square, frame Colonial Revival style house sits on a brick foundation and has an asphalt hip roof with broad eaves supported by modillions. Centered on three sides of the roof are similarly detailed hip roof dormers. The house has one interior chimney. The west-facing building, covered in clapboards, is essentially square in plan, with an entry porch and a small attached sunroom on the south elevation.

The front facade is symmetrical and contains three bays. The one-story, entry porch is positioned at the center of the front elevation. Its flat roof is supported by square, paneled posts and pilasters and its broad eaves are decorated with a cornice and modillions. Behind the porch is a wooden front door containing a six-light window over elongated vertical panels and flanked by leaded sidelights. Above the porch, a wide window bay contains three, narrow, double-hung, four-over-one windows. The dormer contains three, narrow, double-hung windows under its broad eaves. The bays on either side of the porch contain broad oriel windows resting on carved brackets. The oriel windows have hip, asphalt roofs and broad eaves underscored by modillions. Each of the second story window bays contains two, double-hung, six-over-one windows. A wide water table, wooden corner boards, and a wooden frieze complete the trim elements.

The north and south sides contain three bays each. On the remainder of the house the windows are either six-over-one or eight-over-one in configuration. The north side of the house has a matching oriel window positioned in the center bay on the first story. A long wooden ramp leads from the front to a rear entrance. The south side has a one-story, enclosed sun porch attached to the west bay of the side wall. The sun porch has pilasters at the corners and a low hip roof with broad eaves supported by modillions.

On the east side of the building, the lower grade reveals a full brick basement. Completing the building's symmetrical fenestration, the rear elevation contains three bays. A one-story, open porch

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 9

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and enclosed mud room project in the north bay on the back, and they sit on square brick posts to raise them to the level of the ground floor.

The original (circa 1920), free-standing garage has been removed.

In 1916, Helen Frye White, daughter of Senator William P. Frye, sold the last part of her property on Main Street to Ralph W. Crockett, a Lewiston attorney and a former judge. He served as city solicitor from 1894 to 1897; he served on the school committee from 1901 to 1909; he was a member of the Lewiston Police Commission; and he served on a federal legal advisory board during World War I. Crockett selected the architectural firm of Pulsifer and Gibbs to design his house, which remained in the family until after his wife, Celia C. Crockett, a professor at Bates College, died in 1976.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 264, p. 185.

Mentioned in "A Residence for A. Sweet", an article about Gibbs and Pulsifer at the Maine State Historical Society, Portland.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 4.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

#### **4. James Wirt White House, 444 Main Street, 1911. One contributing building.**

Colonial Revival

444 Main Street, on the northwest corner of Main Street and Curtis Street, is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style house sitting on a brick foundation. The east-facing house has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding on the front and back, and brick veneer sidewalls which rise above the gable ends to form low parapet ridges. Two, tall, brick chimneys rise from the brick walls on either end of the house near the peak of the roof.

The front facade is symmetrical and consists of three bays. The center bay contains the front door with a leaded fanlight and sidelights, protected by a gable roof entry porch supported by fluted Doric columns and pilasters. Above the front door is a double-hung tripartite window, with eight-over-eight light sashes in the center and four-over-four light sashes on each side. On either side of the center bay there are double hung windows, eight-over-eight light sash, on both stories. Three pedimented gable dormers with corniced pilasters supporting the pediments sit on the front roof, each containing a double-hung window with eight-over-eight light sash.

The brick sidewalls each contain three bays of double-hung windows, with eight-over-eight sash, on the first and second stories, and one smaller window, with eight-over-eight light sash, and a fanlight in the gable. The rear contains three irregular bays. On the first story, the center bay contains a door with an oval leaded window next to it. A large, pedimented, gable dormer projects from the center of the roof and contains two double-hung windows. A one story enclosed sun porch with a low shed roof is attached to the north side of the house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 10

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Old photos indicate that the James White House originally had a decorative wood balustrade between the front dormers which is no longer there. Decorative flared wooden lintels with keystones above the front, first-story windows were probably covered when the vinyl siding was put on. Unfortunately, an early (by 1914) Colonial Revival style, two-car garage with a side-facing gable roof and keystone arched fans over the paired carriage doors is no longer extant.

James Wirt White bought the south half of Seth Wakefield's property on November 14, 1911. Born in 1865, White was a builder and owned the J. W. White Lumber Co. White built many homes in Lewiston and Auburn, and his lumber company was one of the most important companies in the area. White died in 1927, and left the house to his son, Chester W. White. Chester White's wife left the house to Lida Thorne, and as trustee of Lida Thorne's estate, Leonard Williams sold the property to the American Red Cross in 1949. The American Red Cross sold the property to Chester R. Verrill, a well-known Lewiston photographer, in 1988.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 241, p.328; Bk.628, p.127; Bk.640, p.67; Bk.778, p.226.  
Obituary for James Wirt White, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, April 2, 1927.  
"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p.14.

**5. Wallace H. White Jr. House, 449 Main Street, 1904. Two contributing buildings.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: Coombs & Gibbs

This square, two-story, Colonial Revival house has a flat hip roof and Neo Classical details. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and it has a large interior chimney on the rear. The siding is vinyl, and the foundation is granite. It sits on a level, grassy lot on the east side of Main Street, and the front facade faces west.

The front facade is symmetrical and is three bays wide. It has a monumental, two-story, square, open portico projecting from the center, supported by pairs of massive, fluted, Ionic columns and pilasters. Similarly scaled, fluted Ionic pilasters run up the corners of the house. The broad eaves are supported by modillions and lines of dentils, and a wide frieze below the modillions touches the tops of second-story windows. Polished granite steps lead up to the front of the portico which has been enclosed with a glass storm door and jalousie windows on the first story. On the second story, behind turned wooden balusters, the center bay contains a paired, double-hung window with small diamond shaped panes in each top sash and a single pane in each lower sash. On either side of the center bay, the first story contains a large Palladian window with Ionic trim, a molded cornice, and a carved wood panel filling the fanlight. Above the Palladian window on each side is a large, one-over-one, double-hung window. A small, pedimented gable dormer sits in the center of the front roof. It contains a pair of small, double-hung windows, and the pediment is supported by Ionic pilasters.

The fenestration on the south side is divided into three bays. On the first story, a broad, semi-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 11

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circular, oriel window supported by large carved brackets fills the front bay. Above it, is a pair of large, double-hung windows. The center bay is only articulated on the second story where a leaded oval window is set in a rectangular frame filled with floral swags. The third bay contains three leaded casement windows in one wide opening on the first story, and a large pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows above.

The north elevation is divided into three irregular bays. The front bay contains a pair of large, double-hung, one-over-one windows under a molded cornice on the first story and a large, double-hung, one-over-one window on the second story. As on the south elevation, the center bay is articulated only on the second story where it contains two double-hung, leaded windows with a decorative wood panel between them. The rear, first-story bay contains a broad opening with a pair of double-hung windows, a decorative wood panel, and two leaded glass windows, all set in one frame with a molded cornice. The rear, second-story bay contains a large, double-hung window.

The back of the house consists of three bays with a large gable dormer in the center of the roof. A one-story, enclosed entrance with a flat roof projects on the north side of the rear elevation and connects to a wide, two-car garage. The garage, stylishly designed to compliment the house, faces north and has a parapet above its flat roof. The garage has fluted pilasters on the corners. A deep cornice with modillions and dentils articulates the edge of the roof and the top of the parapet. Fluted pilasters support a cornice over the modern, overhead garage door. A wood panel containing three circles fills the center of the parapet.

Senator William P. Frye sold this land to his grandson, Wallace H. White Jr. in 1903. Wallace's mother, Mrs. Wallace H. White hired the architectural firm of Coombs and Gibbs to design the house for her son in 1903. She and Wallace White lived next door, at 457 Main St., with Senator Frye. Wallace H. White Jr. was born in 1877 and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1899. He served as secretary to his grandfather, who was president pro tempore of the U. S. Congress, from 1899 to 1903. White practiced law with his father in Lewiston and served as a Republican Congressman in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1917 to 1931. He served in the U. S. Senate for three terms, from 1931 to 1948, when he retired in ill health. He was the Republican Minority Leader from 1943 to 1947, and he was the Republican Majority Leader from 1947 to 1948. He served as the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and he was the author of the legislation that created the FCC to regulate radio broadcasting. He died in 1952.

While White was serving in the U. S. Congress, he sold the house to Carrie Dexter Ham in 1917. In 1937, Carrie Ham sold the house to John Wiseman, who owned and operated Wiseman Farms Ice Cream and also Eastern Inc., Beer and Ale Distributors, located at the Grand Trunk Yard.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 197, p.399; Bk.276, p.407; Bk. 466, p.564; Bk. 1788, p. 266.

*Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, p. 2047.

*Current Biography 1948*, p.671-673.

White, Wallace H., Jr., Genealogy Files, Androscoggin County Historical Society.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs. p. 20, 21.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 4-5.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 12

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*Historic Lewiston: Its Architectural Heritage.* p. 89.  
Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

## **6. Archibald Wakefield House, 452 Main Street, 1843. One contributing building.** Greek Revival

452 Main Street is a two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival style house sitting on the southwest corner of Main Street and Arch Avenue. The house is covered with dark brown shingles which contrast with the white trim to emphasize the Greek Revival lines. The house has a east-facing front gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles. It has an interior chimney on the front section of the roof and an interior chimney on the rear ell. It has deep eaves and corner returns, supported by paneled corner boards with simple cornices. It sits on a granite foundation.

The front facade is two bays wide. On the first story, the north bay contains the front door and sidelights. A rectangular, open porch with a flat roof supported by slender, square posts is positioned directly in front of the door. The south bay contains a double-hung, one-over-one window. The second story contains a similar window in each bay, and there is a similar window in the gable.

On the north and south sides, the main house contains three irregular bays, before it steps back to a slightly shorter, two-story, rear ell. The ell is three bays long and has a west-facing gable roof. Attached to the rear of the ell are two levels of flat-roofed porches supported on wood posts and surrounded on the south and west sides by wood railings. The north side of the porches is a solid wall, covered with shingles to match the exterior cladding of the house. The western portion of the yard has been paved for parking.

This is the oldest house in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District. It was built for Archibald Wakefield who was born in 1811 and moved to Lewiston in 1832 with very little money. He married Sarah Davis, daughter of David Davis who owned much farmland on both sides of Main Street. When Davis died, Sarah inherited the land on the west side of Main Street plus Mount David on the east side of Main Street. Wakefield was a successful farmer, cooper, and real estate developer. He helped to organize the West Lincoln Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1852. He served as a Lewiston town selectman in 1857 and 1859. He was a member of the original board of directors of the First National Bank in 1864. In 1871 he was appointed to superintend the construction of the new of the new Lewiston City Hall after the original building was destroyed by fire. And he served as an Alderman in 1874 and as City Treasurer in 1878. Arch Avenue, along the north side of this property, was named for Archibald Wakefield. He died in 1882.

After Sarah Davis Wakefield died in 1892, her children sold the homestead to Helen and Sarah A. Wakefield, the unmarried daughters, in 1893. When Sarah died in 1916, she left the house to Helen. When Helen died in 1933, her nephew, Frederick S. Wakefield who had grown up next door, the son of Seth Wakefield, received title to the house. Jane K. Wakefield bought the house in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 13

---

1947. After being in the family for over 100 years, the house was finally sold to Helen B. Summer in 1949.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 228,p.803; Bk.418, p.117; Bk.422, p.398; Bk.591, p.498; Bk.628, p.159; Bk.1570, p.133.

Obituary for Archibald Wakefield, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, February 2, 1882.

Elder, p. 61-67, 132.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 15-16.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

## **7. Lot, 453-455 Main Street. No contributing resources.**

This lot is situated between 449 Main Street (#5) and 457 Main Street (#8). It contains a wide, grassy lawn and a driveway which leads back the garage/carriage house formerly associated with 457 Main Street. This building, which actually fronts onto Oak Street, has been converted to apartments and is not included within the district.

## **8. Senator William P. Frye House, 457 Main Street, 1874. One contributing building. Second Empire**

Architect: William H. Stevens of Fassett & Stevens

National Register (NR 76000189), 1976

The William P. Frye House sits on the southeast corner of Main and Frye Streets. It is an elaborate Second Empire house with a slate mansard roof. The main part of the house is a three-story rectangle with a three-story projection on the south, and a long, two-story wing extending to the east. It sits on a stone foundation, and the contrast between the dark brown clapboard walls and the white trim emphasizes the architectural details. A heavily molded cornice with carved brackets separates the second floor and the lower slope of the mansard roof. A smaller curb cornice marks the upper roof plane. Four brick chimneys project from the main, three-story section of the house, completing the effect of a boldly modeled, three-dimensional building.

The front facade faces west and consists of two bays of two-story bay windows divided between the first and second story by a deep wooden cornice. Recessed wood panels above and below each window draw attention to the bay windows. A pedimented gable dormer sits on the mansard roof above each bay window.

The south facade contains three bays in the three-story, main section of the house, and contains six bays in the two-story wing that projects from the center of the east side of the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 14

---

house. A one-story, open porch with a flat roof runs across the first two bays of the south facade. It is supported by slender, square, wood posts and pilasters and has slender cross braces supporting its deep cornice. The porch has a wooden railing across its south side and is open on the west side to provide access from Main St. The two bays under the porch contain a double-hung window and the front door. The two bays above the porch contain an oriel window with similar trim to that on the front bay windows and a double-hung window. Above those two bays, two pedimented gable dormers, similar to those on the front of the house, sit in the mansard roof. East of the porch, the last bay in the main, three-story section of the house projects, thus closing the east end of the open porch. It has a two-story bay window projecting further to the south with decorative carved wood braces supporting the cornice. Its mansard roof has a pedimented gable dormer on each of its three sides. The two-story wing that extends east from the center of the back of the house has a mansard roof and molded cornice. Three pedimented gable dormers, similar to the other gable dormers, sit in the south side of this lower mansard roof. The six bays on the first floor of the wing contain a door, three double-hung windows, a small square window, and a door. The overhangs surmounting the doors are supported by carved wood brackets.

On the north side, the main, three-story section of the house contains four irregular bays. The front two bays have a door and a window on the first story, and two double-hung windows with a small square window between them on the second story. The east bays are stepped back and consists of a wide bay window on the first story, filling two bays, and two double-hung windows on the second story. There are three pedimented gable dormers in the mansard roof. On this side of the two-story wing there are six window bays and four pedimented gable dormers in the mansard roof. A two-story, glass, sun porch with a flat roof is attached to the east side of this wing.

The yard on the north side and the rear of the lot have been paved to provide parking for the present apartments.

The architectural firm of Fassett & Stevens designed this grand Second Empire house for William Pierce Frye in 1874, when Frye was a U. S. Congressman. Frye was born in Lewiston in 1830, the son of John Frye (property #2), the agent for the first mill built in Lewiston. Frye graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850 and began practicing law in Rockland, Maine, in 1853. He returned to Lewiston to practice law and was elected to the state legislature in 1861. He was re-elected in 1862 and 1867. He served as Lewiston's mayor from 1866 to 1867 and as attorney general of Maine from 1867 to 1869. Frye became very involved in Republican politics. He was a presidential elector on the ticket of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1872 and to the Chicago Convention in 1880. He was elected to the U. S. Congress in 1870 where he served until 1881. In 1881, Frye succeeded James G. Blaine as one of Maine's U. S. Senators, as Blaine had just become President Garfield's Secretary of State. Frye served in the Senate for thirty years as a loyal Republican. In 1896, Frye was elected president pro-tempore of the Senate, and he served in that capacity until he left the Senate in 1911. In 1898 Frye was a member of the peace commission that met in Paris to settle the Spanish American War. Senator Frye died in 1911.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 15

When William Frye became a U. S. Senator in 1881, he and his wife did not need so large a house. Senator and Mrs Frye occupied the two front rooms on the second floor and their daughter, Helen, and her husband, Wallace H. White, moved in to share the house. Wallace White was a lawyer who specialized in water power rights. He was a director of the Franklin Company, the president of the Lewiston Gas Light Company, and the vice president of the First National Bank. He was the attorney for Androscoggin County and served in the Maine State House of Representatives and the Maine State Senate.

In 1922, Helen Frye White mortgaged the house to Carrie Dexter Ham and then sold it to John H. McIlroy. McIlroy was born in Scotland and educated at the Kents Hill Seminary. He was president of the Lewiston, Greene and Monmouth Telephone Company; director of the Augusta Trust Co.; and trustee of Monmouth Academy. When he died in 1930 he left the house to his daughter Margaret McIlroy. Margaret sold the house to Morris Goldman in 1946.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 26, p.379; Bk.66, p.88; Bk.466, p. 564.

Obituary for John H. McIlroy, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Apr. 8, 1930.

Article by Rose D. Nealley from *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Jan. 11, 1947, in Scrapbook at Lewiston Public Library.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 5-6.

*Historic Lewiston: Its Architectural Heritage*. p. 90-91.

## **9. John D. Clifford House, 460 Main Street, 1900. One contributing building.**

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Architect: Eugene J. Gibbs of Coombs & Gibbs

460 Main Street sits on the northwest corner of Main Street and Arch Avenue. It is a large, two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne house of brick, with a slate hip roof with copper-plated edges and a distinctive round tower on the southeast corner. The front wall of the tower is flush with the front facade of the house. A wide frieze of vertical boards surrounds the house under the eaves and contrasts to the brick walls. The house has three interior chimneys and sits on a brick foundation.

The front, east facing facade consists of five bays, not counting the tower which has no windows on the front. On the first story, an elaborate, L-shaped, open porch projects in front of the three southern bays. The porch has a cobblestone foundation and knee wall that curves around the tower on the south east corner. It has a low hip roof over two bays connected to a front gable roof with an arched opening in front of the center front door. The broad eaves of the porch roof are supported by fluted Ionic columns, paired at the corners of the gable. A carved swag fills the arched pediment, and there are modillions under the eaves of the pediment. The porch has a coffered ceiling, and the front door has a leaded fanlight and sidelights. To the north of the front door, a large bay window occupies two bays on the first story. It has a flat roof, broad eaves, modillions, Ionic pilasters, and a stained glass transom over the wide picture window in the center. The double-hung windows on the second story have granite sills and keystones in the center of their flat brick lintels.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 16

---

Above the peak of the porch gable, a small, square, leaded window with a decorative terra cotta frame occupies the center bay. Two prominent pedimented gable dormers with Ionic pilasters and swags filling the tympanum are positioned near the center of the front roof.

The north side of the house consists of six irregular bays. The second and third bays project under a huge, cross gable with deep eaves and modillions. A one-and-a-half-story, arched, stained glass window in the second story of the second bay has an ornamental frame with swags. An elaborate wooden staircase with lattice railings rises from the rear to a deck on each of the three stories.

The south side of the house consists of seven irregular bays. The front bay is the round, two-story tower with conical roof. It has a tall, arched window recessed into its brick wall on the first story. The center bay contains a bay window with a hip roof supported by Ionic pilasters on the first story. A short, one-story ell with a hip roof is attached to the west side of the main house.

The Clifford House is now an office building with two apartments, and the rear yard has been paved to provide parking. This elegant Queen Anne house with Colonial Revival Details was designed by Eugene J. Gibbs when he was a partner in the architectural firm of Coombs & Gibbs. It was considered to be of such a fine design that it was singled out for mention in Gibbs's obituary in the *Lewiston Evening Journal*, (3/19/1929).

The house was built for John D. Clifford, a partner in the prominent contracting firm of Bearce & Clifford. Bearce & Clifford built city buildings, including the Lewiston City Hall, and they specialized in hydraulic construction, such as bridges, dams, and railroads. Clifford's son, John, Jr., was a federal judge and lived in the house until his death in 1956.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 190, p. 500.

"A Palatial Residence", *Lewiston Journal Magazine*, January 26, 1901.

Obituary for Eugene J. Gibbs, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 19, 1929. p. 1.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 18.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston. p. 16-17.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

## **10. Joseph H. and Rebecca Day House, 465 Main Street, 1875. Two contributing buildings.** Italianate

465 Main Street, on the northeast corner of Main and Frye Streets, is an Italianate style house of brick with an irregular, steep, hip roof of slate. It has a tall center chimney. The house sits on a contrasting granite foundation, topped with a wood water table. The main part of the house is a two-and-a-half-story square with three bays on the north and west sides and two bays on the south side. The main elevation faces west, and a short patch of terraced lawn separates the building from the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 17

---

sidewalk. A square, four-story tower projects from the center of the facade. On the first story, an arched opening with a carved granite keystone shelters a recessed double front door and fanlight. The second story contains one-over-one, double-hung windows on the south and west sides, and the third story contains a small arched window on the west side. A row of belvedere windows wraps around the fourth story under a flaired hip roof topped with a finial. The north bay of the west facade, next to the tower, contains a two-story bay window with its own steep hip roof pierced by a pedimented gable dormer. On the first story the bay window projection is constructed of brick. It contains two double-hung windows on the front and one on each side. On the second story this projecting bay contains a wider, overhanging, glassed-in porch, supported by carved wood brackets. The south bay, on the other side of the tower, contains a double-hung window on the second story, and below it is a one-story enclosed porch with a flat roof. The front of the enclosed porch is flush with the front of the tower. The porch has wood panels for walls, three tall narrow windows in the center, and small window panes forming a transom across its top.

On the south elevation, the house has a gable dormer in the center of the roof. The first of the three bays consists of a two-story bay window with a hexagonal roof. East of this are single, double-hung windows with one-over-one sash and granite lintels on each level. A two-and-a-half-story ell with a lower hip roof projects to the east for two bays. These eastern-most two bays are fronted by a one-story, enclosed porch with a low hip roof which wraps around the back of the house. A gable dormer projects from the center of the east side of the main hip roof.

The north elevation has one-over-one, double-hung windows with granite lintels in each of its three bays. The eastern-most bay projects approximately four feet under a cross hip roof with a gable dormer on the roof above this bay.

North of the house, near the east edge of the lot, stands a distinctive one-and-a-half-story, brick, Queen Anne carriage house. Around 1974, the carriage house was connected to the main house by a complimentary addition of brick, making the entire complex L-shaped. The east side of the addition that connects the house to the carriage house has two large gable wall dormers cutting between its broad eaves. On its west facade, the carriage house has three wide, arched openings which have been made into large picture windows. Above the center arch, a large, steep, gable dormer contains a double hayloft door with a fanlight. To the east of the hayloft dormer, the steep, slate, hip roof flairs up to a small ventilator with decorative louvers and a tall, steep, pyramid roof topped with a wrought iron weather vane. The north side of the property has been paved for a parking lot.

This elaborate Italianate house with Queen Anne massing and carriage house was built in 1875 for Joseph H. and Rebecca Day. Joseph Day was the son of Heircy Day (property # 20) and was a partner with him and Albert B. Nealey (property #22) and Charles H. Miller (both Heircy Day's sons-in-law), in the largest grocery and hardware business in Lewiston, located in the Blanchard Block on the corner of Middle and Main Streets. After the business divided, Joseph Day took over the hardware section, although both businesses continued to share a building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 18

Joseph Day served as the mayor of Lewiston in 1879 and 1880. He served on the Common Council in 1869, 1872, and 1873. He was an alderman in 1878. He was active in securing the water works for Lewiston, and he served several years on the Water Board. He promoted the Lewiston Fire Department. He was a pillar of the Republican Party in Lewiston before he died in 1898.

Roscoe C. Reynolds purchased the property in 1897. He was an agent for the Lewiston Machine Company on West Bates Avenue. He was a member of the city council in 1870, 1871, 1878, 1883, and 1885. He was elected City Marshall in 1871, and he served in the Maine State Legislature in 1871 and from 1913 to 1914. After Reynolds's death in 1921, his son and daughter-in-law, George F. and Katherine Reynolds, inherited the property. They sold it to William P. Gray in 1926, who had previously owned the Col John M. Frye House (property # 2). William Gray was a movie theater magnate. He was president of the Maine and New Hampshire Theater Company which operated more than 150 movie theaters, most associated with Paramount Theaters, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. When Gray died in 1927, he left one of the largest estates in Lewiston, with bequests to many local charities and religious institutions. His body lay in state at the Strand Theater with music provided by the theater organist.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 175, p. 177; Bk.364, p.17-19; Bk.525, p.257;  
Bk.839, p.102-103; Bk.960, p.581-582; Bk.2935, p.325.

Elder, p. 25

Obituary for Joseph H. Day, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, August 9, 1898. p. 12.

"William P. Gray Is Dead in California," *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 9, 1927. p.1,15.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 6-7.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

## 11. John B. Smith House, 471 Main Street, 1902. One contributing building.

Colonial Revival

Architect: Coombs & Gibbs

471 Main Street is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style house with a hip roof and Neo-Classical details, including corner pilasters, Ionic columns, and a wide frieze. The house is clad in clapboards, has a center chimney, and sits on a cobblestone foundation. A dormer is centered on each side of the asphalt shingled roof. The front dormer is a pedimented gable dormer and contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. Small pilasters support the dormer pediment, classical swags fill the tympanum, and small urns stand at the corners of the base of the pediment. The dormers on the other sides of the roof are hip dormers containing triple, one-over-one, double hung windows.

The front facade has two large, irregular bays. In front of the north half of the facade, is a one-story, open porch with a flat, balustraded roof and wide frieze. The roof is supported by pairs of slender Ionic columns. Behind the porch, a stained glass window surrounded by a carved wood frame fills the north half of the bay and the double front door fills the other half of the bay. Above the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 19

balustraded porch, a single, one-over-one, double-hung window is centered in the bay. On the south half of the front of the house, the first story contains a tripartite window. It has a large picture window with a stained glass transom in the center and a narrow, double-hung window on either side. Above the molded cornice of the tripartite window, an entablature and a decorative wood panel connect to an oriel window which rests on foliated consoles.

The side elevations contain bay windows, stained glass windows, and a wide frieze with dentils. A small, one-story, glass-enclosed porch with a flat roof projects from the back bay on the south side.

Coombs and Gibbs designed this house for John B. and Emma C. Smith. John Smith owned a plumbing supply company specializing in automatic sprinklers, especially those used in the mills. He served as a city councilman in 1880 and as an alderman in 1881 and 1882. He served on the water board for 16 years and on the school board for 14 years. The Smith's house was featured in the *Maine Magazine* of May 1907. The Smiths sold the house to Therese B. Winn in 1910. In 1929 Dr. Joseph W. Scannel bought the house. He married Therese Winn, and in 1935, he deeded the house back to her.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 233, p.495; Bk.448, p.49; Bk.525, p.167-169; Bk.1199, p.175-176; Bk.1915, p.320-321. Elder, p. 23  
Preliminary Checklist of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 19.  
Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.  
Dr. Scannel House, "Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 7.

## 12. Emma C. Smith House, 473 Main Street, 1902. One contributing building.

Colonial Revival

Architect: (Coombs and Gibbs?)

473 Main Street is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival style house with an asphalt hip roof and hip dormers on the front and back. It has two interior chimneys and sits on a cobblestone foundation. The west-facing facade is symmetrically composed and contains three bays. A large, square, open porch projects in front of the center front door. The porch has a balustraded flat roof supported by clustered, fluted, Doric columns. The front door is surrounded by an architrave with paneled pilasters. Above it, a Palladian style door with sidelights opens onto the balustraded porch roof. On either side of the center bay, a large, one-over-one, double-hung window fills the bays on both stories. A semi-solid railing bounds a deck that runs across the entire front of the house. The hip roof dormer in the center of the front roof contains three adjacent, three-over-one, double-hung windows.

The south elevation consists of three bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows, but with an oriel window supported by carved consoles in the center bay of the first story and a blank wall for the second-story east bay. The north elevation consists of three bays of one-over-one, double-hung

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 20

---

windows, with a large oriel window supported by foliated consoles in the center bay of the first story. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, including the corner pilasters and the window frames. Taken as a whole this has had reduced, but not eliminated, the buildings integrity of materials, design and workmanship.

John B. and Emma C. Smith built this house at the same time that they built their own house next door at 471 Main Street. It is slightly smaller, but similar in style and massing to the house next door and may also have been designed by the architectural firm of Coombs & Gibbs. The Smiths built the house for their son, Edwin K. Smith who was a city councilman in 1889. His wife, Laura Smith, inherited the property in 1912. Ellen F. Callahan owned the house from 1930 to 1938; and Helen M. Callahan owned the house from 1938 to 1978.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 192, p.39; Bk.401, p.52; Bk.490, p.120; Bk.1133, p.191; Bk.1454, p.62.

Elder, p. 25.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 7-8.

### **13. Ashbury E. Soule House, 477 Main Street, 1884. One contributing building.**

Italianate

477 Main Street is a two-and-a-half-story, Italianate style house with a cross gable roof and a vaguely cruciform, but irregular, massing. It is covered with vinyl siding except for the carved wood corner posts, the trim around the bay windows, and the pairs of carved brackets at each corner under the eaves. The cross gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has one center chimney. The house sits on a brick foundation.

The west facing, front gabled roof facade contains two bays. The north bay consists of a simple one-story gabled portico projecting in front of the double front door on the first story and a two-over-two, double-hung window on the second story. The south bay consists of a two-story bay window with a low hip roof supported by carved brackets. There are two bays of double-hung windows in the attic level, and they are slightly closer together than the windows on the first two stories.

The north and south elevations are each five bays wide, with the second and third bays from the front projecting under the cross gables. The cross-gable projection on the south elevation contains a two-story bay window, similar to that on the front, in its western-most bay. There are two bays of two-over-two, double hung windows at attic level, and they are closer together than the bays on the first two stories. The two eastern-most bays are located on the rear ell. On the south elevation, a garage door has been built into the rear bay of this ell.

This Italianate style house was built for Ashbury Soule in 1884. Soule owned the Ashbury Soule Billiard Hall. He sold the house to Dellia Soule in 1924; and Dellia left the house to her nephew

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 21

and nieces in 1944. They sold the house to Dr. Daniel A. and Amy Cattley Rock in 1945. The Rocks were neurosurgeons. Their partnership with Dr. Richard M. Swengel, Neurosurgical Associates, had offices in the house. Dr. Swengel lived in the house from 1969 to 1981. The Rocks sold the house to Central Village in 1979. It is now a three family home.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 340, p.151; Bk.555, p.27; Bk.568, p.382.

Lewiston City Directories

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 8-9.

## **14. John W. Perry House, 481 Main Street, 1886. Two non-contributing buildings.**

Queen Anne

Architect: Jefferson Coburn

481 Main Street is two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne style house with a cross gable hip roof, shingle siding in the gables, carved brackets, wood panels, a two-story front porch, a two-story round tower on the south side, and a two-story oriel window on the north side. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has one large central chimney. The walls are clapboard, and the house sits on a brick foundation. The two-story front porch, with flat roof, projects in front of two of the three bays on the front of the house. It is supported on both stories by narrow square wood posts with carved corner braces forming segmented arches. The roof of the porch has broad eaves supported by carved wood brackets. The second story of the porch has been enclosed with large panes of glass, and a glass box forms a vestibule for the center front door on the first story. The south bay on the front projects under a large pedimented cross gable and contains a large picture window with a leaded transom on each of the two stories, and there is a small window in the pediment of the gable.

On the south elevation, a round, two-story bay window projects in the center bay and is covered by a massive, pedimented, cross gable dormer which contains a small, one-over-one, double-hung window. The north elevation consists of three bays on the main part of the house. The west bay has a one-over-one, double-hung window on the first story and is recessed from the porch on the second story. The center and east bays of the main house are topped by a large, pedimented, cross gable with two, tall, narrow one-over-one windows in the pediment of the gable. The center bay contains one-over-one, double-hung windows on both stories. The east bay contains a long, boxy, oriel window running from the top half of the first story to the top of the second story with triple, tall, narrow windows on both stories. The north elevation continues east for two bays on the rear ell. A one-story open porch with a shed roof runs in front of these two bays.

A large, two-story carriage house attached to the back of the house on the north side has been converted into a two-car garage. It has a steep hip roof with a square ventilator with a flared hip roof rising to a finial at the center of its roof. A hayloft opening on the second story has been changed into a large window. There are also two small square windows on the second story of the front of the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 22

---

carriage house.

The north half of the steep yard between the house and the road has been terraced and paved to provide two parking spaces for clients. The house and carriage house are considered not to contribute to the district because of the alterations to the front porches, the addition of the oriel window on the north facade, and the terracing of the front lawn, all of which have substantially diminished the properties integrity of design, workmanship, materials and setting.

Sarah Wakefield, who inherited much of the farmland on both sides of Main Street from her father, David Davis, sold this property to John W. Perry and his son, Fred A. Perry, in 1886. Perry and his son, Fred, owned J. W. Perry & Son, jewelers and opticians.

Fred Perry's estate sold the house to George R. King in 1923, and King turned around and sold it to Joseph H. Lempert, a native of Russia and proprietor of two jewelry concerns on Lisbon Street, in 1924. Lempert's descendants sold the property to Marie Heindel in 1982. Marie and her husband, Dr. Craig C. Heindel M. D., a psychiatrist, redesigned the original two-story enclosed porches across the front and windows on the north side of the house in 1986 and 1988 to better accommodate Dr. Heindel's psychiatric practice.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 123, p.99; Bk.321, p.541; Bk.346, p.385; Bk.1560, p.93-94.  
Elder, p. 78.

City of Lewiston Applications for Building Permit, Mar.11, 1986, and Aug. 31, 1988.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 9-10.

Lewiston City Directories.

"Sudden Death of Fred A. Perry," *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Jan. 9, 1922. p. 16.

Obituary of Joseph H. Lempert, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Sept. 9, 1952. p. 2.

## **15. George Bonnallie House, 485 Main Street, 1902. Two contributing buildings.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: Eugene J. Gibbs of Coombs & Gibbs

The George Bonnallie House at 485 Main Street is a large, roughly square, two-story, Colonial Revival style house with an asphalt hip roof and one central chimney. Pedimented gabled dormers sit in the centers of the west and north sides of the roof. The clapboards are painted beige to contrast with the white Neo-Classical details, which include prominent quoins on each corner, a massive cornice with large inverted cove pendants, a Greek key pattern under the eaves, and oversize wood lintels with keystones above each of the one-over-one, double-hung windows.

The house sits on a terraced grassy lawn, on a high cobblestone foundation, and faces west. The west facing facade is symmetrical and contains three bays. In the center bay, an elongated oval, one-story portico with a flat, balustraded roof is supported by fluted Ionic columns. Continuing across the front of the building, on either side of the portico, a high, cobblestone patio features a decorative

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 23

wood balustrade. Broad, curved staircases lead from the ground to both sides of the portico. The portico ceiling is coffered, and a wide frieze with modillions and the Greek key pattern support the broad eaves. The front door has sidelights and is surrounded by an architrave. The bays on either side of the portico and on the second story contain one-over-one, double-hung windows.

On the south side of the house, the center of the three first story bays contains a one-story bay window with a low hip roof and modillions under the eaves. On the north side, the center bay on the second story contains an oriel window with the Greek key pattern under the eaves of its shed roof.

Northeast of the house, at the end of a paved drive, stands a two-car garage with a hip roof and a broad clipped gable or jerkinhead dormer on the front. This dormer, positioned directly above the garage doors, contains a long, narrow, horizontal window. The frieze and cornice along the edge of the roof are supported by pilasters with narrow capitals, and the lintels above the two garage doors has are marked at the center with keystones.

Seth Wakefield, a son of Archibald and Sarah Wakefield, sold this land to George Bonnallie in 1901. Bonnallie was a partner in Maines & Bonnallie, selling clothing, hats, caps, and furnishings. Bonnallie had Eugene Gibbs of Coombs & Gibbs design this Colonial Revival house in 1901. In its obituary for Gibbs in 1929, *The Lewiston Evening Journal* mentioned this house as an outstanding example of his residential architecture. In 1910, Bonnallie and his wife, Marie, sold the house to Alfred J. Sweet, president of Lunn & Sweet Shoe Company. Lunn & Sweet Shoe Company had built the largest shoe factory in the world, in 1908.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 190, p.579; Bk.231, p.550.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p.18. "One of Lewiston's New Homes," *Lewiston Saturday Journal*, July 19, 1902. p. 12.

Obituary of Eugene J. Gibbs, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 19, 1929. p. 1.

*The Peoples Lewiston-Auburn, Maine, 1875-1975*. p. 40.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 10, 11.

## **16. Sarah Wakefield House, 487 Main Street, ca. 1882. One contributing building.** Greek Revival/Colonial Revival

This two-and-a-half-story, Greek Revival house faces west under an asphalt shingle, front-facing gable roof. Sitting on a brick foundation, the frame building is essentially L-shaped. The primary leg of the L runs west to east under a front gable roof, and a one-story frame addition with a south-facing gable roof is appended to the southwest corner of the house. The house has one interior chimney. While the walls of the house have been covered with vinyl siding that partly obscures stylistic details, pairs of large, carved, wood brackets that support the broad eaves and deep returns at the corners remain intact. The front elevation of the taller, main part of the house is three bays wide. The first story has two, six-over-six, double-hung windows south of the front door,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 24

---

while the second and third stories contain three and two sets of the same windows, respectively. A square entry porch with a balustraded flat roof is situated in front of the main door. Square posts support the porch roof, and it has a decorative frieze with dentils.

The one-and-a-half story addition is Colonial Revival in style, and its west facade is composed of five symmetrical bays featuring pairs of six-over-six, double-hung windows in either side of the center door. In front of the door an entry porch with a pedimented gable roof is supported by square wood posts and pilasters. Its ornamental frieze is similar to that on the main porch to the north.

The south elevation contains five irregular bays. The two western bays are taken up by the one-and-a-half-story addition on the first story. The center bay contains three stories of six-over-six, double-hung windows under a gable roof wall dormer. And the two eastern bays, under a lower, east-facing gable roof, contain a pair of six-over-six, double hung windows on the second story. A one story addition in front of, and extending east of, the first story contains a door and a three car garage with doors that open on the south side.

The north elevation contains five irregular bays: two bays on the west, a center wall dormer, and two eastern bays, all containing six-over-six, double-hung windows.

After her father died, Sarah Davis Wakefield inherited this land along with land on the west side of Main Street. This land was known as one of the "Mountain Lots" because it is on the side of Mount David. Sarah and Archibald Wakefield had six children: Seth, Edwin, Hannah, Harriet, Helen, and Sarah. After Archibald Wakefield died in 1882, Seth helped his mother manage her real estate and they began selling lots on Main Street for homes. They built this house as their first real estate venture, around 1882. Sarah Wakefield and her daughters, Helen and Sarah, continued to live in the Wakefield homestead at 452 Main Street.

The Wakefield family sold the house to Dr. Morris and Deborah Goldman in 1938. Dr. Goldman was a native of Russia and did his internship at Central Maine General Hospital. He became Chief of Orthopedics at Central Maine General Hospital and president of the Central Maine General Hospital staff. He had his office in this house. He also served as president of the Androscoggin Medical Society. The Goldmans sold the house to another physician, Dr. Albert Shems, in 1961, and Dr. Shems sold the house to Dr. Ake Akerberg, a psychiatrist, in 1973.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 151, p.173; 235, p.39; 492, p.136.

Nealley, Rose D., "Mt. David — Once Sheep Pasture on Old Davis Farm;" *Lewiston Journal* article in Scrapbook at Lewiston Public Library.

Obituary for Sarah A. Wakefield, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 9, 1916.

Obituary for Dr. Morris Goldman, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 9, 1968.

Lewiston City Directories.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 11.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 25

---

**17. Thomas Francis Butler House, 491 Main Street, 1896. One contributing building.**  
Queen Anne/Stick Style

This narrow, but deep, two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne/Stick Style house faces west from a high terrace. The house has vinyl siding; asphalt shingles cover the gable roof; it has an interior chimney; and it sits on a granite foundation.

The house has a large, front-facing, pedimented gable containing two double-hung windows, shingle siding, and curved arches and cross bracing supporting the eaves. Large carved brackets support the corners of the eaves and the cornice across the bottom of the gable pediment. The front facade is two bays wide. The front door and sidelights are positioned to the north and are fronted by a square, one-story, open porch with a flat roof. The eaves of the porch are decorated with dentil moldings, and the porch is supported on paneled wood posts. The south bay contains a one-story bay window with a low hip roof and broad eaves and dentils. A one-over-one, double-hung window occupies each of the two bays on the second story.

The side elevations contain eight or nine irregular bays. On the south side, an oriel window occupies the first bay of the first story. It is supported by large carved brackets and again features dentil molding. A large, pedimented, south-facing, gable dormer rises above the second and third bays. It contains two windows and shingles in the pediment, and again curved arches and cross bracing support the eaves. A large shed dormer containing two windows sits on the roof above the fifth and sixth bays. On the north elevation, above the second and third bays, a large gable dormer matches the large gable dormers on the front and south facades. The remainder of the bays are filled with one-over-one, double-hung windows.

A paved driveway runs up the steep hill on the south side of the house and the south side yard on the top of the hill is paved for parking. A two-story carriage house was previously attached to the southeast corner of the house, but it has been removed.

Thomas Francis Butler, the priest at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, purchased this lot from the Wakefields and received a mortgage from the Auburn Loan and Building Association to build this house in 1896. He sold the house to Ira and Agnes Nevens in 1901, and Ira and Agnes Nevens sold the house to William B. Skelton in 1903. William Skelton graduated from Bates College in 1892 and became a lawyer. He served as Androscoggin County Attorney from 1901 to 1905 and Republican mayor of Lewiston from 1903 to 1905. He served as judge advocate on the staff of Maine Governor William T. Cobb, State Bank Commissioner (1906-1911), and a member of the Maine Public Utilities Commission (1914-1919). He was the president of the First National Bank of Lewiston from 1923 to 1959, and president of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank from 1945 to 1953. He was president of the Androscoggin Electric Company and president of Maine Central Power Company for many years beginning in 1942. He died in 1964.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 26

p.257; Bk.1012, p.49; Bk.1863, p.29.

Obituary of William B. Skelton, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, February, 1, 1964. Lewiston City Directories.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 11-12.

**18. Adolphe Plourde Apartment, 493 Main Street, 1956. One contributing building.**  
Modern / Contemporary

This small, two-story, frame two family home is a surprise among the large, architect-designed homes along this part of Main Street. It is a compact example of Modern/Contemporary architecture with a flat roof, rectilinear features, flat wall surfaces devoid of decorative details, and a fenestration pattern that is skewed toward a corner. It is clad with wood shingles, a flat tile roof, an interior chimney, and sits on a concrete foundation. Another characteristic of the Contemporary style is the manner in which the building is integrated into the landscape. A two-car garage and a pedestrian door are positioned under the front of the building, at basement level, and fronted by a paved driveway at street level. Steep concrete steps lead up the hill from street level to the modern front door on the north corner of the front facade. A flat, square, entry roof, resting on simple wrought iron supports, projects over the front door. On the second story, above the door, is a one-over-one, double-hung window. South of the door, one-over-one, double-hung, tripartite windows fill the central bay on both stories. The south bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung window on both stories.

The south elevation contains two bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows. On the north side of the building, the two-bay elevation is divided among two wall planes, each containing one-over-one, double-hung windows. Another north-facing projection appended to the northeast corner of the building provides two levels of open porches with wooden railings. In design and massing the north elevation mimics some of the multi-family tenements that proliferate throughout the Lewiston area.

Adolphe and Simone Plourde purchased this land in 1956. Plourde owned the Adolphe Plourde & Sons Construction Co., and he built this Contemporary apartment building himself. During World War II Plourde received an award for patents he received while working at a Portland shipyard. Plourde sold the building to Jay Schwanger in 1971, and Schwanger sold it to the Catholic Church in 1981. The Catholic Church sold the building in 1987. It remains a two family apartment.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 739, p.117; Bk.1042, p.321; bk.1547, p.46; Bk.2140, p.19; Bk.2196, p.157.

Obituary of Adolphe Plourde in the *Lewiston Sun Journal*, December 19, 1987.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 12-13.

**19. James C. Lord House, 497 Main Street, 1885. Two contributing buildings.**

Italianate

Architect: J. L. Coburn

National Register (NR 78000158), 1978

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 27

---

The James C. Lord House sits on the southeast corner of Main and Mountain Streets. The two-and-a-half-story, Italianate house has an exuberant, irregular massing, variety of textures, and contrasting colors. It is made of brick with contrasting granite sills and lintels, and sits on a granite foundation on a high terrace above the street. It has three internal chimneys and a gray and red patterned slate hip roof with a cross-gable section across the front, making the house T shaped. The broad eaves are supported by pairs of carved wood brackets at each corner.

The front facade faces west and contains three bays. A square, three-and-a-half-story tower with a steep, flared, pyramidal roof projects from the center bay. A one-story, open porch with a hip roof supported by square wood posts and curved wood braces is positioned across the entire west-facing facade. The large, double, front door is in the center of the first story of the tower, under the front porch. The tower has one bay of tall, double-hung windows in pairs on the second and third stories of the front, and on the third story of the north and south side. A small, gable dormer with an exaggerated cornice projects from each side of the steep, pyramidal roof of the tower. The triangular tops of the small dormer windows give them a Gothic appearance.

On the north and south elevations of the front section of the house, the two-and-a-half-story cross gable ends each contain a one-story bay window with a low hip roof and cornice. Above the bay window, a pair of double-hung windows occupies the second story, and a smaller pair of double-hung windows under a brick arch with a granite keystone occupies the gable peak. While the south cross-gable end is one bay wide, the north cross-gable end is two bays wide, with its east bay containing double-hung windows in both stories.

A two-and-a-half-story ell extends to the east under a cross hip roof. The ell contains a large gable dormer on each side (north and south) of the roof, similar to the dormers on the front roof. Fenestration consists of pairs of double-hung windows and there is a door on the north side protected by a small, open porch with a gable roof supported by square wood posts and curved wood braces.

A secondary ell continues eastward under a lower hip roof and was originally the servants' quarters. The servants' quarters contains doors on both its north and south facades. A two-story, wood passageway with small horizontal windows on both stories connects the servant's quarters at the back of the house to a one-and-a-half-story, square, brick carriage house with a hip roof with a louvered ventilator at its peak. The carriage house has large, cross-gable, wall dormers in the centers of the north and south sides. The north side, which is close to Mountain Street, has large, double, arched barn doors in the center of the first story with a hayloft door in the gable above the barn doors. There is a double-hung window on either side of the barn doors. The south side of the carriage house is unfenestrated.

Lewiston architect Jefferson L. Coburn designed this Italianate house for James C. Lord in 1885. Lord owned J. C. Lord Groceries & Provisions at the corner of Lisbon and Cedar Streets, and he had the lucrative contract for provisioning the city's poor farm. Lord sold the house to John N.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 28

---

Wood in 1890. Wood owned the John N. Wood Coal Company, the first coal company in Lewiston. He was a charter member of the Kora Temple and was a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston. His widow sold the house to Timothy F. Callahan, an insurance agent, in 1920. Callahan died in 1934, and his children kept the house until 1972. The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 78000158), in 1978.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 1352, p. 344; Bk.1775, p. 241.

O'Halloran, Ruth, *Historic Lewiston: Its Architectural Heritage*. Lewiston Historical Commission. p.95.

Obituary of John N. Wood, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 10, 1914. p. 10. Lewiston City Directories.

"Historic Main Street, Lewiston," p. 13-14.

## **20. Heircy Day House, 6 Frye Street, 1873. Two non-contributing buildings.** Second Empire

This once grand two-and-a-half-story Second Empire house with a mansard roof has been covered with vinyl siding, eliminating all of its original decorative details. The house is located on the north side of Frye Street and faces south. Its roof materials are vinyl siding and asphalt shingles. It has one interior chimney and sits on a granite foundation. Its front facade contains three bays. The center bay contains a modern front door flanked with short, narrow sidelights. A pedimented portico above the door is supported by large wooden brackets. A single double hung window is located on the second story above the door. The symmetrical bays on either side contain two-story bay windows. The mansard roof has three bays of dormer windows with semicircular arched hoods covered with vinyl.

The side elevations of the house are flat with three or four bays of double-hung windows and two semicircular arched dormers on each side of the mansard roof.

A two-and-a-half-story ell positioned at the center of the north elevation gives the house a T shape. The ell also has a mansard roof with one semicircular arched dormer window on each of its sides. On the west side, an enclosed second story porch creates a deep overhang supported by narrow metal pipes. Across the back of the north wing, three stories of open porches are supported by narrow metal pipes and surrounded by wrought iron fencing. Open wooden stairs connect the porches and give access to the apartments on the second and third floors. The house is currently divided into four apartments.

Any original decorative trim has been replaced with simple, flat, wood or vinyl trim, except for the plain beveled cornice around the top edge of the mansard roof. The house is non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 29

---

because it has lost the integrity of its original design.

A three-car, non-contributing garage with an asphalt hip roof and shingle siding sits behind the house, in the northeast corner of the lot. Its three overhead doors open on the west. It was most likely built in the 1950s when the two-story carriage house attached to the back of the house was torn down and the house was converted to apartments.

Alice Frye sold one of the first lots of the Frye Farm subdivision to Heircy Day in 1873. Day owned Lewiston's largest grocery and hardware business on the corner of Main and Middle Streets, in partnership with his son, Joseph Day, and his two sons-in-law, Albert Nealey and Charles Miller. Albert Nealey built the adjacent house to the east the same year, and Joseph Day built the house next door to the west in 1875. Charles Miller and family lived in this house with Heircy Day.

Heircy Day died in 1884, and his wife Eunice died in 1885. The children sold their shares of the house to Charles Miller in 1885. Charles and Emma Miller willed the house to their daughter, Gertrude, and after graduating from Bates College in 1896 and teaching high school in Belmont, Massachusetts, she retired to Lewiston, to the Frye Street house where she was born. Gertrude died in 1951 and left the house to her siblings. The last of the Day descendants finally sold the house in 1953.

A photo of the house when new, from the *Lewiston Evening Journal* in a Scrapbook at the Lewiston Public Library, shows the house with its two original two-story bay windows running up the front of the house with pairs of tall, narrow, arched windows facing front. It also featured a double front door with tall, narrow, arched windows and a pronounced cornice supported by large carved brackets; a pair of tall, narrow, arched windows above the front door; elaborate corner pilasters; brackets under the eaves; and a large, square, two-story barn attached to the rear of the house with a square ventilator at the peak of its hip roof.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 71, p.51; Bk.115, p.554; Bk.234, p.374; Bk.362, p.367; Bk.555, p.389; Bk.683, p.483; Bk.687, p.363; Bk.689, p.550; Bk.879, p.109.  
Obituary of Emma Miller, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 15, 1914.  
*Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 8, 1957. p. 22.  
Scrapbook at Lewiston Public Library, p. 62.  
"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 12.

## 21. Lot, 9 Frye Street

This .12 acre lot is located on the southwest corner of Frye and Oak Streets. Originally this



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 30

---

lot was a portion of the grounds surrounding the Sen. Frye House, which is located immediately to the west, as was the lot at 453/5 Main Street (property #7), and the former carriage house just south of the lot on Oak Street. Now used for parking, and under separate ownership, there are no resources associated with this parcel.

**22. Albert B. Nealey House, 10 Frye Street, 1873. One contributing building.**

Second Empire

Architect: Charles F. Douglas

This large, two-and-a-half-story, red brick, Second Empire house is elaborately decorated with carved wood and wrought iron trim. A patterned slate mansard roof covers the main section of the house which is three bays wide. A two-story ell, two bays wide, with a low hip roof, is stepped back and extends from the east side of the house. Attached to the northeast corner of the house is a two-story, frame carriage house with clapboard siding, an asphalt hip roof, and a ventilator. The house has three interior chimneys and sits on a granite foundation.

The front facade contains five bays. The main part of the house, under the mansard roof, has one bay on the west end that is stepped back, one bay deep. A one-story open porch with a low hip roof supported by slender Ionic columns spans this part of the facade, and behind it, on the main wall is a tall, one-over-one, segmental arch window. The west bay has a tall, one-over-one window with a segmental arch and contrasting keystone in the second story, and a pedimented gable dormer, with two-over-two sash, set into the mansard roof. The center section of the south facade projects two bays wide. The west bay of this section contains a double front door with an arched fanlight. A small, square, one-story porch with a low hip roof, supported by slender Ionic columns, protects the front door. Above the door is a one-over-one, second story window, above which is a pedimented gable-roof dormer set into the mansard roof. The east bay of the center section contains a two-story bay window with a low hip roof supported by pairs of carved brackets and dentils on each story. Above the bay window, a steep, gable, wall dormer pierces the roof line and contains a small window with a steep, pointed, Gothic, triangular top light.

On the east end of the main part of the house, is the lower, two-story ell with a hip roof. The south facade of the ell contains two bays which include a tall door with a fanlight on the west and a tall, double-hung, segmental arch window on the east. A one-story open porch with a low hip roof, supported by slender Ionic columns and dentils, runs across both bays on the front and wraps around one bay on the east side.

The west elevation consists of four bays. The south bay contains one-over-one windows with segmental arches. The next bay contains a two-story bay window and above it a gabled wall dormer

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 31

---

pierces the roof line and contains a two-over-two window with a pointed triangular top light. There is another bay of one-over-one windows with segmental arches, and then a two-story blank bay projects under a hip roof and has a door on the south side with a one-over-one window above it.

The north elevation consists of seven bays. The two bays on the west project slightly and have doors on both stories onto open wood porches.

The house has prominent cornices articulating each roof line and the eaves are supported by pairs of carved brackets at every corner. The eaves of the porches, bay windows, and barn ventilator have dentils in the friezes. Windows on all sides and all stories are tall, double-hung segmental arch windows with brick hood molds and granite keystones. Decorative wrought iron cresting runs along the edge of porch roof lines.

A large, square, frame barn with a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt hip roof is attached to the east side of the rear of the house. At the peak of its roof it has a louvered ventilator with a flared hip roof. The south-facing facade contains only a door with a triangular hood and a small square window above it, near the southeast corner. A large wall dormer, sans opening, pierces the center of the south-facing roof line. The east facade of the barn contains two pedestrian doors, a modern overhead garage door on the first story, and two modern, double-hung windows on the second story.

Albert Nealey had architect Charles F. Douglas design this house for him in 1873. Nealey was the son-in-law of Heircy Day, next door, and a partner business with him. When Day died in 1885, Nealey continued the grocery business with his brother-in-law Charles Miller.

Nealey organized the Nealey Rifles, a popular militia company. He served as the president of the Board of Trade, a director of the Peoples Savings Bank, and president of the Riverside Cemetery Corporation. He served in the Maine Legislature from 1887 to 1891, and as county commissioner from 1903 to 1910 and from 1920 to 1921.

Nealey sold the house to James E. Coburn in 1913. Coburn was an agent for the Androscoggin Mill from 1911 to 1929. He was a trustee of Bates College and director of the Manufacturers National Bank and a trustee of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank. At the time of his death in 1948, Coburn was the vice president and treasurer of the American Bobbin Company. Coburn sold the house to Arthur B. Brunelle in 1936. Brunelle was an insurance agent and violin instructor. He sold the house to Franklin P. Liberty in 1964.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 32

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Androscoggin County Deed Books 76, p.124; Bk.249, p.61; Bk.458, p.148; Bk.915p.254.  
Elder, p. 69.

Obituary of Albert Nealey in *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 15, 1923. p. 7.

Obituary of James E. Coburn, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 26, 1948.

Obituary of Arthur B. Brunelle, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Apr. 24, 1967, p. 2.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 13.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

**23. William P. Frye House, 11 Frye Street, 1859. Moved 1874. One contributing building.**  
Gothic Revival

This small, one-and-a-half-story, Gothic Revival house with a steep cross-gable asphalt roof and a cruciform floor plan sits on the southeast corner of Frye and Oak Streets. It is sided with dark brown shingles and has simple wood trim painted white. It has two interior chimneys along the long north-south ridge, and it sits on a brick foundation.

The north-facing facade consists of three bays. The center bay projects slightly under the steep gable and contains the front door, sidelights, and transom. A tall narrow Gothic window with pointed shutters is located in the gable above the door. A small porch with a flat roof, a wide frieze, and dentils supported by slender Tuscan columns projects in front of the front door. A one-story bay window with a wide frieze and dentils occupies the bay on either side of the center bay.

The west side, along Oak St., consists of two, six-over-six, double-hung windows on the first story and in the gable above. The eave side of the rear section is three bays wide, with six-over-six sash. There are two steep dormers on the roof, each containing a smaller window.

The rear of the house is only one bay wide. A lower gable roof addition projects from the rear with its gable facing south. This lower wing has two pairs of double-hung windows on each side, and the ground has been excavated on the west side to allow for a two-car garage in the basement level, off of Oak St.

In 1858, Alice Frye sold the lot just north of her house, at 437 Main Street (property #2), to her son, William P. Frye. He built this small Gothic style cottage for himself and his wife, Caroline, and there they raised three daughters while William Frye practiced law and served as the second mayor of Lewiston (1865-1866), in the Maine Legislature (1861, 1862, 1867) and as Maine Attorney General (1867-1869). William Frye was elected to Congress in 1871 where he served until 1881. In 1874 he moved the cottage back to the corner of Frye and Oak Streets and sold it to his daughter and son-in-law, Helen and Wallace White. Frye built his Second Empire mansion (property #7) on the original

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 33

---

location at the corner of Main and Frye Streets.

Wallace White was a lawyer who specialized in water power issues and was deeply involved in such issues as the Union Water Power Company's rights on Lake Auburn and the Lewiston mills' ownership of the stock of the Union Power Company. He and his wife had several of their six children in this house. In 1881 William Frye was elected to the U. S. Senate, Wallace White's family moved into Frye's big mansion at the corner of Main and Frye Streets and rented out this older house.

In 1891 the Whites sold the property to Frank L. Noble, a lawyer, a member of the Lewiston Common Council (1885-1886) and mayor of Lewiston (1894-1897). He was elected to the Maine House in 1886, 1890, 1894, and 1896. He died in 1897, and, in 1911, his widow sold this property to Ethel and Donald C. White, son of Wallace White and grandson of Senator William P. Frye. Donald White was executive vice president of the First National Bank of Lewiston. Ethel White sold the house in 1947 to Dr. William E. Fahey, a dentist. Dr. Fahey sold the house to Bates College in 1987.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 66, p.88; Bk.77, p.258; Bk.80, p.409; Bk.144, p.443; Bk.152, p.539; Bk.241, p.17; Bk.601, p.304.

"The Home of Senator Frye in Lewiston", *Lewiston Journal Illustrated Magazine Section*, Feb. 14-19, 1903. p. 4.

Nealley, Rose D., "Senator and Mrs. Frye Were Delightful Personalities", *Lewiston Journal Magazine Section*, Jan. 11, 1947. p. A-3.

Elder, p. 24.

*Historic Lewiston: Its Government*, p. 29.

Obituary of Frank L. Noble, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 20, 1897.

Obituary for Donald C. White, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Oct. 15, 1960. p. 2.

Obituary for Dr. William E. Fahey, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 22, 1996. p. 2.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 24-25.

## **24. George Colby Chase House, 16 Frye Street, 1874. One contributing building.**

Italianate

Architect: George M. Coombs

The south-facing Chase House is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne style house with a cross-gabled roof and an irregular floor plan. It sits on a granite foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, and one interior chimney. The front facade is five bays wide. The center bay projects under a steep gable roof and contains a bay window, with a hip roof and brackets under its eaves, on the first story, a two-over-two, double-hung window on the second story, and a smaller, two-over-two, double-hung window on the third story. On either side of the center bay are two side bays, stepped back from the wall plane of the center bay. One-story, open porches with low hip roofs, supported by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 34

---

square wood posts with capitals and tall bases and brackets under the eaves, run across in front of these recessed bays. The double front door in the eastern bay has been replaced with a modern, multi-paned door and one sidelight. There is one pedimented gable dormer centered between the two bays on the east side of the front.

The east elevation is five bays wide. The second and third bays from the south have a small window centered in the gable on the third story. The fourth and fifth bays are on the eave side of a the rear ell that faces north. The fifth bay on the east facade contains a door. The west elevation contains four bays of one-over-one windows. The second bay from the south contains a paired, double-hung window on the first story and is under a cross-gable wall dormer with a smaller window in the gable. The northern bay is blank.

The house has prominent corner boards, deep eaves, a wide frieze, deep returns at the corners of the gables, carved wood brackets at every corner, and elaborately carved hood molds over all of the two-over-two, double-hung windows.

George Colby Chase was Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Bates College from 1872 to 1894. He was the second president of Bates College, serving from 1895 to 1919. He lived here until his death in 1919. The trustees of his estate sold the house to Bates College in 1920.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 80, p.401; Bk.299, p.334.  
Lewiston City Directories.  
Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p.2.  
*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930*, p. 33.  
Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District. p. 14.

## **25. Caroline W. D. Rich House, 17 Frye Street, 1890. One non-contributing buildings, one contributing building.**

Queen Anne

Architect: George M. Coombs

This modest, two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a front gable roof faces north, sits on a granite foundation, is clad in painted wood shingles, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. On the east and west planes of the roof, long shed dormers contain four double-hung windows, each. The roof created by these shed dormers is lower than the front gable, and thus the front gable resembles a parapet. A tall brick chimney pierces the ridge between the two dormers, and it appears that the pitch of the roof of the dormers is lower and flatter than the original roof. The house is sided

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 7 Page 35

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

---

with painted wood shingles that flair slightly above a wood string course surrounding the house between the first and second stories.

The front facade consists of two bays. A one-story, open porch with a hip roof and deep eaves, supported by paneled wood posts and railings, runs across the entire front and wraps around the east side. On the front, under the porch, are the front door and a wide double-hung window. Above them, in the second story, are two double-hung windows, and above the second story, a small pair of double-hung windows fills the gable.

The east side of the house contains six irregular bays in several planes. The second bay from the front contains a brick chimney that has been truncated at the second story r roof line. The chimney has a small pedimented gable wrapping around it above the first story. A projecting center bay contains a wide, two-story, bay window with irregular openings. The three bays to the rear consist of a sunroom with a flat roof and double-hung windows on both stories.

The west side consists of six irregular bays. The second and third bays from the front contain a bay window on the first story with a slightly wider bay overhanging like an oriel window on the second story. The back three bays are recessed and have a one story open porch with a flat roof supported by wood posts resting on a half wall. Behind this are two windows and a door. Another shed dormer with two windows sits on the roof above the three bays.

A one-story, two-car garage with an asphalt hip roof, shingle siding, and three-piece folding garage doors sits at the rear of the property on the west side of the house. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the garage was built after 1914 and before 1922.

Although the setting, location, and association of this house and garage remain intact, the lowering of part of the roof for the addition of the shed dormers, the truncating of one chimney, and the removal of a third chimney diminish the property's integrity of design and feeling. For this reason this house does not contribute to the district.

Architect George Coombs designed this house for Professor T. H. Rich in 1887. Rich was Professor of Hebrew at Cobb Divinity School at Bates College. The Riches first lived in Auburn where Mrs. Rich (Caroline) helped to organize the Auburn Art Club and served as its first president in 1880. She helped to start several literary clubs and she served as the first president of the Literary Union. She died in 1907.

Ellis L. R. and Margaret A. Hunt purchased the house in 1908. Ellis Hunt was the president of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 36

---

the John N. Wood Coal Company. Arthur L. and Elizabeth Grace Kingsley purchased the house in 1917. Arthur Kingsley was the president of Wise & Cooper Co., shoe manufacturers. Dr. William J. and Margaret L. Fahey purchased the house in 1937. Dr. Fahey practiced medicine in Lewiston and was the surgeon for the Lewiston Fire Department from 1931 to 1957. Bates College purchased the house in 1977. It is used as a dormitory and named Webb House.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 133, p.238; Bk.224, p.39-40; Bk.274, p.439; Bk.484; Bk.1250, p.163.

Obituary for Caroline D. Rich, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, oct. 29, 1907. p. 10.

Obituary for Dr. William Fahey, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Jan. 9, 1961.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 8.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p.26.

**26. James A. Howe House, 18 Frye Street, 1875. Two contributing buildings.**  
Queen Anne

This south-facing, two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house has a prominent front gable roof and a cross gable rear section, giving it an irregular shape. It is covered with dark brown shingles and has dark green trim. It sits on a granite foundation and has asphalt shingles on the roof and an interior chimney on the west side. The front section is two bays wide. Each bay contains a two-over-two, double-hung window, and a smaller two-over-two window is centered in the attic.

The west-facing gable steps back three bays, and a one-story open porch with a flat roof supported by square wood posts leads back one bay to the two doors on the front side of the west-facing projection. The flat roof with deep overhanging eaves of the one-story porch continues over the enclosed entryway, one bay wide, and over a wide oriel window on the first story. A wide oriel window that does not project as far is located on the second story directly above the first-story oriel window.

The east elevation consists of five bays of one-over-one windows. The second bay from the south projects east under a cross gable. The third bay contains a two-story bay window with a low hip roof. The fourth and fifth bays are on the eave side of the east-facing cross gable ell. The fifth bay contains a door on the first story with a hip roof supported by large wood brackets.

Windows are all double-hung and have modest cornices. Many of the windows are Craftsman style with a large pane on the bottom and many small diamond shaped panes above.

A small, square wood frame garage with a hip roof and covered with the same dark shingles sits at the back of the property on the east side and shares a driveway with 24 Frye St.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 37

---

This house was built for James A. Howe, Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics at Bates College from 1872 to 1908 and Dean of the Cobb Divinity School at Bates College from 1894 to 1908. Howe sold the house to George M. Chase, Professor of Greek at Bates College for 32 years. Chase was the son of Bates President George Colby Chase who built the house next door at 16 Frye Street. George M. Chase also led the international debate team at Bates College. After Professor Chase died in 1938, his wife Ella rented the house to Dwight S. Higgins, a salesman for Morton, Hall & Rounds, Investment Securities in the 1930s and Eleanor L. McCue, a history teacher and drama coach at Lewiston High School from 1949 to 1977. Miss McCue was one of the founders of the Community Little Theater in Lewiston and its first director. Bates College purchased the house from the estate of Ella Chase in 1967.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 80, p.395; Bk.225, p.482; Bk.970, p.245.

*General Catalogue of Bates College 1864-1930.* p. 507.

Obituary for George M. Chase, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Nov. 15, 1938. p. 2.

Obituary for Eleanor L. McCue, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 28, 1986. p. 2.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 15.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library

## **27. David S. and Josephine L. Waite House, 19 Frye Street, 1892. Two contributing buildings.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: Coombs and Gibbs

This north-facing, two-and-a-half-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a side gable roof facing east and a hip roof facing west, classical details, and a two-story sunroom with a hip roof attached to the south facade. It sits on a cobblestone foundation and has asphalt shingles on the roof and one interior chimney on the west side.

The front facade contains three symmetrical bays. Projecting from the center bay is a wide, one-story, porch with a flat roof, broad eaves, modillions, and dentils supported by clustered Corinthian columns resting on high paneled bases and massive carved brackets against the house. Behind the porch, the front door and sidelights are surrounded by a wide entablature decorated with dentils and fluted Corinthian pilasters. On either side of the front porch, an ornate, Palladian-inspired window has a stained glass transom above a large center pane and a broad lintel with a pediment over the center which is supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters and decorated with small dentils. Above the center front porch, a double-hung window has a wide decorative lintel. On either side of this center window, large oriel windows with hip roofs are supported by foliated console. A pedimented gable dormer with a double-hung window projects from the center of the front roof.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 38

---

The west facade contains three bays. On the second story of the center bay, a large oriel window is supported by large carved wood brackets. It has wood paneled sides and three stained glass windows on its main west-facing facet. Two pedimented gable dormers, each containing two double-hung windows, project from the hip roof.

The east side peaks in a pedimented gable. This is sided with shingles and contains two double-hung windows. The first and second stories under the gable contain two bays. The front bay is occupied by a wide, two-story bay window with a hip roof. The other bay contains paired, double-hung window with a decorative wooden lintel or hood on the first story and a single, double-hung window with a similar lintel on the second story. The two-stories of sunrooms across the rear have a hip roof. The three connected windows on both of these stories have wood paneling below and cornices with dentils above.

The grade around the house is lower at the back, and the basement on the south elevation is exposed; thus the rear elevation is a full three stories high.

A one-story, frame, two-car garage with a hip roof sits at the rear of the property on the east side of the house. Its double doors swing open and windows with multiple panes fill the top half of each door.

The Frye family sold this lot to Josephine L. Waite in 1891. Her husband, David S. Waite, owned the Bates Street Shirt Company with their sons, John T. and Parker R. Waite, and Clayton J. Farrington. David Waite was president of the Bates Street Shirt Company and directed its growth from a small shop to a large factory. The Bates Street Shirt Factory was designed by the Coombs Brothers in 1912 and constructed in 1913. Waite also served as a director of the Manufacturers National Bank. When he died in 1917, Parker Waite inherited the house. He served as president of the Bates Street Shirt Company from 1917 to 1928. Upon the death of his wife, Maude, in 1975, Bates College acquired the property. It is used as a dormitory and is now called Moulton House.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 17, p.39; Bk.228, p.282; Bk.432, p.184; Bk.1184, p.181.

Obituary of David S. Waite, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 23, 1917.

Obituary of Parker R. Waite, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Aug. 5, 1935. p. 2.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 23.

Drawing C675, "Mr. David S. Waite, Apr. 27, 1901," Maine Historical Society, Portland.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 27.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 39

---

**28. Lyman G. Jordan House, 24 Frye Street, 1893. One contributing building.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: George M. Coombs

The Lyman G. Jordan House is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival house with a hip roof. Large, pedimented, cross-gable dormers containing double-hung windows sit in the center of the asphalt roof on the east and west sides of the house. A smaller gable dormer containing a Palladian window sits in the center of the front roof. The house sits on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding.

The south-facing front facade consists of two irregular bays. There is a single one-over-one window in both stories on the west, and paired, one-over-one, double-hung windows in both stories on the east. A one-story, open porch with a flat roof supported by pairs of slender Tuscan columns is positioned in front of the west front bay and wraps around the west elevation of the house. The house's main entrance is positioned in the middle of the west elevation, at the back of the porch in an enclosed, south-facing vestibule. The west side of this vestibule has a decorative wood panel and clerestory window with tracery. Behind the porch and vestibule, a side entrance is sheltered by a shed roof supported by decorative consoles.

The east side of the house contains six irregular bays of one-over-one windows. A two story bay window is in the center of the east elevation under a large cross-gable dormer which pierces the roof line and contains an arched, double-hung window. Another, smaller, gable dormer is located on the roof, north of the large dormer.

Mrs. Alice Frye sold this lot to Professor J. Y. and Harriet C. W. Stanton in 1873. In 1888 they sold the undeveloped property to Lyman G. Jordan. Architect George M. Coombs designed this house for Jordan in 1893. Jordan was the principal of Lewiston High School from 1874 to 1889. He was professor of chemistry and biology at Bates College from 1889 to 1902. He was the Stanley Professor of Chemistry at Bates from 1902 to 1921. He served on the Lewiston Board of Education from 1872 to 1874 and from 1890 to 1905, several years as president of the board. Jordan was also a founder of Ocean Park, a summer community near Old Orchard Beach sponsoring lectures, concerts, and outdoor activities founded by Free Will Baptists in 1881. Lewiston's Jordan High School was named for Lyman Jordan because of his service to education.

Jordan sold the house to Dr. Edwin F. Pierce in 1917. Pierce was a physician in Lewiston from 1901 until his death in 1945. Bates College acquired the property in 1970 and named it Pierce House for Carrell K. Pierce, a trustee of Bates College from 1949 to 1970. It is used as a dormitory.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 40

---

Androscoggin County Deed Books 76. p,9; Bk.132, p.73; Bk.274, p.132; Bk.1014, p.438.  
Obituary for Lyman G. Jordan, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 28, 1921.  
Obituary for Dr. Edwin K. Pierce, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 3, 1945.  
"Bates Campus Buildings".  
Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 11.  
"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 16.

## **29. George D. Armstrong House, 27 Frye Street, 1889. Two contributing buildings.**

Queen Anne/Shingle Style  
Architect: E. I. Thomas

This is a large, two-and-a-half-story, frame Queen Anne house with a hip roof and large cross gable dormers in the center of each side of the roof. It sits on a granite foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, and one center chimney. A string course runs between the first and second stories, separating clapboard siding on the first story from shingles on the second story that flair out above the string course. The large dormers are sided with shingles.

The fenestration on the north-facing facade is divided into four irregular bays. On the first story, the two eastern bays are slightly recessed with an open porch positioned in front of them. The porch has a shed roof supported by square posts and railings. These bays contain a double-hung window and the front door. The door is set at an angle because of the recess. The third bay contains paired double-hung window, and the west bay is a wide bay window with a low hip roof. At the center of the second story is a double-hung, 9/9, window, a decorative wood panel, and the top half of a wide, double-hung window with 35 small panes, all under one molded hood. The large dormer in the center of the front roof contains three double-hung, 35/1, windows, and the pediment above the windows is sided with fish-scale shingles and projects slightly to shelter the windows.

The west facade consists of two irregular bays. the first story has a double-hung window at the front and a door and window in the center. A wheelchair access ramp zigzags across the west side to the door. The large gable dormer in the center of the roof contains two windows, 24/1, with a decorative wood panel between them. The dormer is sided with shingles which are curved at the corners to form wide round columns, and it has fish-scale shingles in the pediment above the windows.

The east facade contains two irregular bays. The rear bay has paired, double-hung windows on the first and second stories. The front bay has two double-hung windows on the second story, and one wide bay window below. The front corner angle of the bay window meets the corner of recessed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 41

---

front porch, and the low hip roof of the bay window meets the low hip roof of the front porch. The large gable dormer in the center of the roof on the east side matches the west side example.

On the south elevation, an open porch with a hip roof supported by slender Tuscan columns and a wood railing runs across the east half of the first story. The high foundation under the porch is enclosed with lattice. A wrought iron fire escape zigzags up the west half of the rear facade.

At the rear of the property on the east side, a two-and-a-half-story frame carriage house has a hip roof, a hip dormer, and a louvered ventilator at the peak of the roof. The ventilator is flaired and shingled and has a hip roof. The carriage house has three irregular bays on the front: a wide double door on the east side of the front facade with a sliding hayloft entrance above it, a square window with 25 small panes off center, and double-hung windows, 9/2, on the first and second stories in the west bay. This building houses the Bates Sailing Club.

George D. Armstrong purchased this property from the Frye family in 1888. Armstrong was the owner of George D. Armstrong Dry Goods & Fancy Goods at 95 Lisbon Street. He served on the city council in 1890.

In 1910 Armstrong sold the house to Frank M. Hacker who dealt extensively in real estate. Hacker's obituary in 1931 said he "always took a great interest in affairs of the city, he presented the stone watering trough which formerly stood in Hospital Square." Hacker left his house to Bates College on the condition that his housekeeper, Sarah M. Coleman, could continue to live there. Today this is Hacker House, and it is used as a dormitory.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 129, p.333; Bk.235, p.388; Bk. 412, p.13.

Obituary for Frank M. Hacker, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Jan. 26, 1931. p. 2.

Elder, p. 25.

Lewiston City Directories.

Architectural Drawings by E. I. Thomas at the Maine Historical Society, Portland.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 28.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

**30. John H. Rand House, 28 Frye Street, 1884. One contributing building.**

Queen Anne

Architect: George M. Coombs

This is a frame, two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne house with a cross-gable roof. The house

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 42

---

faces south and is positioned on a level terrace on the lower slope of Mount David. It sits on a granite foundation in the front and a brick foundation in the back. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and it has one center chimney. The front elevation consists of three bays. The west bay projects under a pedimented, front-facing gable and contains a bay window on the first story, a paired, double-hung, two-over-two window on the second story, and a smaller double-hung window in the attic of the gable. The two bays on the east articulate the eave side of an east-facing cross gable. A one-story open porch with a flat roof supported by pairs of square posts stretches across in front of the two bays on the east. A simple front door with sidelights (replacing the original double doors) and a double-hung window occupy the two bays under the porch, and two-over-two, double-hung windows occupy the two bays on the second story. The house has a wide frieze under the eaves, and the eaves are supported by pairs of carved brackets.

The gable end of the east-facing ell contains two symmetrically composed bays of two-over-two, double-hung windows on the first two stories and the pedimented gable contains four small windows, shaped to fill the gable. The east side of the north facing ell extends for five bays filled with double hung-windows and a door.

The gable end on the west side contains three bays of one-over-one, double hung windows on both stories under the pedimented cross gable, and the cross gable pediment contains three smaller double-hung windows and a triangular casement window. The eave side of the north-facing gable ell contains three irregular bays and is built into the side of Mount David.

The main part of the house is sided with painted wood shingles, and the northern ell is sided with wood clapboards. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the north part of the northern ell was originally a barn. The Rand House has a paved driveway leading up to the backyard which is paved for parking.

Alice Frye sold this lot to William Foss in 1873, but Foss did not develop it. John H. Rand purchased this property from William Foss in 1879. Rand had attend the Maine State Seminary and had been one of the students who petitioned Principal Oren Cheney to establish a college at Lewiston. Rand was in the first freshman class at Bates College, and after he graduated he served as Professor of Mathematics from 1867 to 1907. As chairman of the Prudential Committee at Bates, he was responsible for the buildings and grounds. He supervised the renovation of Parker Hall and the acquisition of Milliken and Whittier Houses for women and the construction of what is now known as Rand Hall. He boarded at 16 Frye Street (#22) until he had George Coombs design this house in 1883, and he moved in, in 1884. After Rand's death his wife, Emma, sold the house to Luella C.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 43

---

Bickford in 1917. She was the wife of Dr. Edwin W. Bickford, a dentist.

Bates College acquired the property in 1937. Bates named this house Wilson House and uses it for a dormitory. Androscoggin County Deed Books 97, p.575; Bk.193, p.523; Bk.274, p.579; Bk.481, p.28; Bk.481, p.94.

*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930.* p.31

Obituary for John H. Rand, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Nov. 7, 1907. p. 12.

Lewiston City Directory, 1885-1886.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, Georg M. Coombs Firms. p. 5.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 17.

## **31. Byron Armstrong House 29 Frye Street, 1892. Two contributing buildings.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: E. I. Thomas

The house at 29 Frye Street is a large, two-and-a-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival house, facing north. The house sits on a granite foundation in the front and a brick foundation in the rear. It is sided with clapboards below the roof, while the dormers are sided with painted wood shingles. It has an asphalt shingle roof and two chimneys: an interior chimney on the west side and an end chimney running up the center of the east side, right through the center of a dormer. The essentially rectangular house has a flaring asphalt shingle roof with a hip roof on the east side and a wide, north-south cross gable on the west. The north-facing gable overhangs the western-most three bays of the front facade and is supported by modillions. It is sided with shingles and contains a Palladian window with fluted Doric pilasters.

The front facade contains four irregular bays. In front of the center two bays is a one-story, open porch with a flat roof and broad eaves decorated with dentils, a wide frieze, and supported by clusters of fluted Doric columns. Behind the porch is the front door and a small window set in a decorative frame with an entablature and swags. On either side of these center bays is a large, tripartite window. These windows along with an oriel window on the west facade are set into molded decorative frames that feature engaged Doric columns topped with urns. The eastern example is an oriel window supported by modillions, while the western example is flat to the wall and has a wheelchair access ramp crossing in front of it. The second story contains four bays of windows. The window in the second bay from the east is arched with a fanlight, while the others are four-over-four, double-hung windows surrounded by relatively plain trim..

The west facade contains three irregular bays. The first story contains the tripartite oriel window supported by modillions in the north bay, a small double-hung window in the center bay, and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 44

---

a side door protected by an open porch with a hip roof and square wood posts in the south bay. Near the center of the western plane of the roof, a wide flaired hip dormer with wood shingle siding contains two, eight-over-one, double-hung windows with a decorative wood panel between them.

The east facade contains two bays with the brick chimney positioned between them. The chimney continues above the eaves and bisects a pedimented gable dormer. The dormer is sided with painted wood shingles, and contains a small window on either side of the chimney. A one-story, sunroom with a flat roof spans the entire east elevation. The roof of the sunroom is decorated with modillions. Fluted Doric pilasters mark the sunroom's corners and separate the pairs of multi-paned casement windows.

A detached two-car garage with a hip roof is located southeast of the house. It has exterior-hinged, double doors, each decorated with twelve-light sash over paneled lower sections.

Martha Colby purchased this land from William P. Frye and sold it to Byron Armstrong in 1891. Armstrong married Martha Colby, and the couple had architect E. I. Thomas design this house in 1892. Armstrong was a clerk in his father's store, George D. Armstrong Dry Goods & Fancy Goods, at 95 Lisbon Street. George Armstrong lived next door at 27 Frye Street. Byron Armstrong served as Lewiston City Auditor from 1894 to 1896.

Malleville C. Gerry, a traveling salesman, purchased the property in 1899. Gerry sold the property to Herbert L. and Abbie A. Pratt in 1910. Pratt was an agent for the Bates Manufacturing Company. They sold the property to their daughter, Martha Pratt White, in 1923. Martha was married to Thomas C. White, son of Wallace White and grandson of Senator William P. Frye. He was the president of the Thomas C. White Agency, an insurance agency, a member of the Lewiston Common Council, and elected to the state legislature. He was a president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, president of the Calumet Club of Lewiston, president of the Martindale Country Club, treasurer of the Lewiston-Auburn Rotary Club, and served as president and chairman of the board of the Maine Insurance Agents Association for more than thirty years.

Bates College acquires the property in 1936 and used it for a Women's Union until 1985 when it became co-ed and was renamed the Frye Street Union.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 140, p.485-486; Bk.144, p.165; Bk.179, p.187; Bk.182, p.81; Bk.233, p.578; Bk.321, p.280; Bk.452, p.89.

"Home Beautiful Will Be This New Woman's Union at Bates College," *Lewiston Journal Illustrated Magazine Section*, Jan. 18, 1936. p. A-12.

Lewiston Annual Reports, 1894 and 1896.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 45

---

Lewiston City Directories.

Obituary for Thomas C. White, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Mar. 19, 1962.

Clark, Charles; *Bates Through the Years: An Illustrated History*. p. 123.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 29.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

## **32. Richard C. Stanley House, 30 Frye Street, 1870. One contributing building.** Italianate

This Italianate house faces south and sits on a level lawn just east of the terracing of Mount David. It has a granite foundation, clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and one interior chimney. The main part of the house is two-and-a-half stories tall under an east-west gable roof, and the south elevation is six bays wide. In the center bay of the south elevation, a two-and-a-half story cross gable ell suggests an Italianate tower. This center ell is two bays wide and contains a two story bay window with a low hip roof on its west bay and two-over-two, double-hung windows in its east bay. One story open porches with flat roofs supported by square posts and carved brackets span the two bays on either side of this center ell. The front door is in the west bay, behind the west porch. Each elevation contains tall, two-over-two, double-hung windows with molded lintels, and there are dentils under the eaves.

On the west elevation an attached, square, two-story carriage house with a low hip roof and two-over-two, double-hung windows has been incorporated into the northwest corner of the house.

Alice Frye sold this lot to Richard C. Stanley in 1871. He built the first house on Frye Street. Stanley was Professor of Chemistry and Geology at Bates College from 1866 to 1889. He was also the State Assayer from 1875 to 1883, and a minister. His wife Ellen B. Stanley inherited the house, and when she died in 1903, the house went to their son, Richard B. Stanley. He conveyed the house to John P. Stanley, a dentist, who lived in the house until his death in 1939. Bates College acquired the house in 1939.

By 1939, the house contained two apartments, and Stanley rented one of the apartments to Bates faculty. Faculty members who lived in the apartments, included: Lloyd Lux, athletics coach and Director of Athletics; Ross L. Cummins, Professor of Education; and Norman E. Ross, Treasurer of Bates College. Ross also served as a trustee of the Androscoggin Savings Bank and on the board of trustees of the Central Maine General Hospital for more than fifty years. Ross and his wife lived in this apartment for 72 years.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 46

---

Bates College put a student-run coffeehouse in the building in 1999, and named the building Ross House. The students have nicknamed the coffeehouse "The Ronj," because of the bright colors on the walls.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 65, p.229; Bk.67, p.42; Bk.246, p.207; Bk.502, p.17.

*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930.* p.25.

Obituary of Richard C. Stanley, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Aug. 5, 1889. p. 4.

Obituary of John P. Stanley, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, May 12, 1939. p. 2.

Obituary for Norman E. Ross, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 1, 2000. p. A3.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 18.

Lewiston Historical Commission Looseleaf Notebook, Lewiston Public Library.

### **33. Maurice Small House, 31 Frye Street, 1929. One contributing building.**

Tudor Revival

This unusual two-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival house has Colonial Revival details. It faces north toward Frye Street and has a concrete foundation, an asphalt shingle roof, and one interior

chimney. The first story is constructed of Flemish bond brick, and the upper stories are of painted wood shingles that flair slightly above a string course that divides the first and second stories. On the east side, the steep, front-facing gable roof slopes all the way to the first story level, forming a distinctive, Tudor style, cat-slide roof. On the east plane of the roof, a broad, shed roof dormer contains five bays of casement windows.

On the north facade, the main entrance occupies the west bay and contains a six-panel door surrounded by a fanlight and sidelights. In front of the doorway is a semicircular porch with a coffered ceiling. The porch is supported by two plain round posts and two plain square pilasters. The flat roof of the porch has a wrought iron balustrade and forms a balcony in front of an oriel window with casement sash and a flaired roof. The irregularly spaced window bays located east of the entry (four on the first story, two on the second story, and three in the attic) are all filled with casement windows and there is a fanlight in the peak of the gable.

In the center of the west elevation, between the first and second stories, a tall, arched, casement window with a fanlight projects as an oriel window. It is set in a wood frame and has a flaired hip roof. On both stories, casement windows flank the oriel window. A shed dormer is situated at the center of the roof and contains two small casement windows. At the rear of the west elevation, a small, square, open porch with a flat roof is located in front of the kitchen door.

The east elevation consists of three irregular bays behind a one story ell with a hip roof and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 47

---

shingle siding that was added for a doctor's office, flush with the north facade. The ell contains casement windows and has an doorway in the center of its north facade with a simple gable portico with square posts in front of the door.

Inside, the house contains coffered ceilings throughout the first floor, a curved staircase with a wrought iron railing, and a fireplace opening into two rooms faced with decorative, blue-green, terra cotta bricks.

At one time the house had a garage in the basement under the southwest side, but it flooded during wet weather, so Bates College filled it in.

Senator William P. Frye had George Coombs design a house for this lot in 1891 for his two sisters, Sarah C. Frye and Adeline Frye Davis. Sarah had previously lived with their father, Colonel John Frye, and taken care of him. After Colonel Frye died, Sarah lived for a while with Senator Frye and his daughter's family, at 457 Main Street. From 1891 until her death in 1927, Sarah Frye lived in the house her brother built for her here, but she never owned it.

Helen Frye White inherited the property from her father, Senator Frye, and she left it to her six sons: William Frye White, John White, Wallace White, Jr., Thomas White, Donald White, and Harold White. In 1928 the Whites sold the lot to Maurice L. Small, an insurance agent. He must have taken the old house down, for he built this Tudor Revival house just before the Stock Market Crash.

Small sold the house to Anthony D. Pelletier in 1942, and Pelletier's heirs sold it to Dr. Edwin Kay the same year. Dr. Kay was a prominent gynecologist and had his office in his house. He was Chief of Gynecology at St. Mary's General Hospital. After he died in 1968, Bates College purchased the house in 1970.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 228, p.124; Bk.377, p.512; Bk.424, p.320; Bk.526, p.507; Bk.535, p.113; Bk.1022, p.563.

Bateman, L. C., "The Last Surviving Member of Colonel John Frye's Family," *Lewiston Journal Illustrated Magazine Section*, Apr. 24, 1920. p. 9.

Obituary for Sarah C. Frye, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 2, 1927. p. 2.

Obituary of Maurice L. Small, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Aug. 5, 1972. p. 2.

Obituary for Dr. Edwin Kay, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Feb. 5, 1968. p. 2.

"House for sisters of Wm. P. Frye, 1891, Lewiston." Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 9.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 30.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 48

---

**34. Evindar and Angenette Whittier House, 36 Frye Street, 1907. One contributing building.**  
Queen Anne  
Architect: George M. Coombs

This is a large, two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne house that faces south. It sits on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding, painted wood shingle siding in the dormers, an asphalt shingle roof, and two interior chimneys. The main rectangle of the house has a hip roof, and a large, south-facing gable dormer projects across two very wide bays on the front facade which project in front of the main body of the house. These bays consist of a wide two-story bay window on the west and a two-story bay window that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The broad, south-facing, gable dormer projects to form a roof over these two bay windows and is supported by carved wood brackets between the bay windows. It contains a Palladian window and is sided with painted wood shingles.

On the west side of the house, the paneled front door, trimmed with a transom and cornice, is stepped back to the main wall of the house and faces south. In front of the door, a square, one-story, open porch projects from the front west corner and has a flat roof supported by classic Doric columns. The west side of the house contains five bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows. A wide oriel window fills the center bay on the first story. A hip dormer sits in the center of the main roof and contains two, one-over-one, double-hung windows.

The east elevation consists of seven irregular bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The second bay from the front is a wide, two-story bay window. A hip dormer containing two, one-over-one, double-hung windows sits on the roof above the bay window.

A wide frieze runs around all sides of the house under the deep eaves. A thick cornice and paneled base decorate the front bay windows. Corner pilasters and a molded watertable above the brick foundation add to the eclectic mixture of classical details and molded textures of this Queen Anne house.

In 1880 Bates College sold the land at the northwest corner of College and Frye Streets to John N. Wood. Wood lived at 94 College Street and owned the John N. Wood Coal Company, the first coal company in Lewiston. Before he could build a house on the large college lot, he purchased the J. C. Lord mansion on Main Street in 1890. To pay for it, he subdivided the college lot in 1891, selling the north part to J. Frank Boothby, next door, and the south corner to James Small. Wood did not sell this Frye Street lot until 1906, when he sold it to Frank L. Hoyt, a partner in Hoyt & McGibbon, sellers of boots, shoes, and rubbers at 282 Main Street. But Hoyt did not build either. In 1907, he sold the property to Angenette Whittier, wife of Evindar A. Whittier. Whittier had been a traveling salesman and in 1907 he was a flour dealer. George Coombs designed the house for E. A. Whittier

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 49

---

in 1907. Mrs. Whittier died in 1915, and Mr. Whittier sold the house to Bates College in 1918. Bates College named it Frye Street House and uses it for a dormitory.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 99, p.475; Bk.212, p.587; Bk.218, p.268; Bk.279, p.322.

Obituary for John N. Wood, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 3, 1914. p. 10.

Lewiston City Directories.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms, p. 22.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 19.

## **35. Thomas L. Angell House, 226 College Street, 1875. Two contributing buildings.** Queen Anne

The property on the southwest corner of College Street and Frye Street contains a two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a compound roof. The house sits on a granite foundation and is sided with asbestos shingles which contrast slightly with the decorative trim. It has an asphalt shingle hip roof with cross gables and gable wall dormers and two interior chimneys. The broad eaves and deep gable returns on the north, south, and east elevations are supported on the corners by carved wooden brackets.

The east facade faces College Street and contains two bays of paired, two-over-two, double-hung windows on both stories. A gable wall dormer pierces the center of the roof line and contains a small double-hung window.

The south elevation appears to be the main facade. It is divided into three bays. The westernmost bay projects about seven feet under a cross gable roof and has a bay window with a low hip roof on the first story. Its second story contains a paired, two-over-two, double-hung window, and there is a smaller double-hung window in the gable. A one-story, open porch runs across the eastern two bays. The porch has a flat roof supported by square wood posts and carved wood brackets and a wood railing. It protects the front door located at the center of the elevation and a double-hung window to the east. There are two, two-over-two, double-hung windows on the second story.

The north facade faces Frye Street and contains three bays. The first story has a bay window with a hip roof in the center and large double-hung windows on either side. The second story has a blank center bay with double-hung windows on either side. The west bay rises into a cross gable wall dormer containing a small double-hung window.

The west facade consists of four irregular bays. An addition one bay deep and two bays across projects from the center of the west facade and rises three stories into a large shed wall

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 50

---

dormer. The first story of the west wing contains a window and a shed roof projection that contains the basement door. There are two windows on each of the upper two stories. There is a one-story open porch over the back door on the south side of the west facade of the main house.

A small, one-car, concrete block garage with a hip roof stands in the southwest corner of the lot. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps it was erected between 1908 and 1914, therefore it is an example of an early auto-house.

Alice Frye sold this lot to Thomas L. Angell, and Angell had the house built, in 1875. Angell was Professor of Modern Languages at Bates College from 1869 to 1902. Angell sold the house to Clayton J. and Ella R. Farrington in 1908.

Herbert E. Holmes, a lawyer, lived here from 1930 to 1935; and his widow lived here until 1947. Holmes had served in the Maine House from 1923 to 1926 and in the Maine Senate in 1927, 1928 and 1933.

Bates College acquired the house in 1979, and Bernard R. Carpenter, Vice President for Business Affairs, lived here until the house was converted into a dormitory. Bates College has named this house Hayes House.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 80, p.357; Bk.226, p.73; Bk.422, p.26; Bk.1386, p.92.  
*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930*, p.14. Lewiston City Directories.  
"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 31.

**36. James T. Small House, 240 College Street, 1891. One contributing building.**  
Queen Anne/Shingle Style  
Architect: George M. Coombs

This two-and-a-half-story Shingle Style Queen Anne house sits on the corner of Frye and College Streets, with its main entrance on College Street. It has a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof and a two-and-a-half-story octagonal tower on the southeast corner. The tower has a flaired hip roof that rises to a copper finial. The house sits on a granite foundation and has two interior chimneys. The first story is sided with clapboards; the second story is sided with shingles; and there is a contrasting string course between the stories. Deep eaves with small dentils run around all sides of the house under the roof. All of the windows are double-hung with one-over-one sash.

The east facade, facing College Street, contains four irregular bays. The south bay is the octagonal tower with double-hung windows on the first and second stories and decorative wood

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 51

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paneling above and small dentils under the eaves. On the first story of the east side, the center two bays are blank on the south, and a wide bay window with a hip roof, dentils, and decorative wood panels on the north. On the second story, the center two bays contain an oval stained glass window and paired, double-hung windows under a molded lintel. Above the center two bays, a large, pedimented cross-gable rises to contain a Palladian window. The north bay on the east side of the house steps back one bay, to form the side of a large, north-facing cross-gable. On the north corner of the College Street facade, a one-story open porch with a hip roof with broad eaves and dentils projects in front of the front door and wraps around the north side for one bay. It is supported by small, fluted, Doric columns standing on an ashlar stone wall.

On the north elevation a wheelchair access ramp zigzags up to the porch. The north facade contains seven irregular bays. The second and third bay project under a wide, north-facing, cross gable that has two small windows recessed in the pedimented gable. There is a shed dormer on the west side of the cross-gable roof. Between the first and second stories, a tall, double, stained glass window with a stained glass transom in a decorative frame with a molded lintel and an entablature with swags fills the west bay of the cross-gable projection. The main wall of the next three bays steps back behind the cross-gable projection for two bays. The last bay projects to the north, with windows on the east side, a door on the north side, and a hip roof. In the recess between the projections, the first story is filled in by a shed roof addition containing two windows with a door between them.

The south facade, facing Frye Street, is visible from a distance as you drive up College Street, and therefore it is impressive. It contains six irregular bays. The east bay is the octagonal tower. The three main bays on this south elevation contain a broad bay window on the first story. Above it, on the second story, is a large, oriel projection supported by large carved wood brackets. It contains an oval window and two double-hung windows, and above that, there are two small windows recessed in the attic under a broad, Dutch Colonial gable. The next bay to the west contains a paired, double-hung window on the first story and a single, double-hung window on the second story. The west bay steps back to form the south side of the west-facing cross gable. A one-story, open porch with a low hip roof and deep eaves fills in the recess on the west side. It is supported by turned wood posts and a wooden railing and shelters a south-facing door and a west-facing, double-hung window.

In 1880 Bates College sold a large lot of land at the northwest corner of Frye and College Streets to John N. Wood, Lewiston's first coal dealer. Wood lived at 94 College Street and may have planned to build a house here. In 1890 he purchased the Lord mansion at 497 Main Street and sold the large lot in pieces to pay for it. In 1891 Wood sold this corner lot to James T. Small, and Small had architect George M. Coombs design this Queen Anne/Shingle Style house for him that same year. Small was a realtor and a railroad contractor. He had served on the Lewiston City Council in 1885.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 52

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Small sold the house to George M. Chase, Professor of Greek at Bates College, in 1908. Professor Chase, who continued to live at 18 Frye Street, rented the house to Small for several years. Dr. Joelle C. Hiebert, Superintendent of Central Maine General Hospital, lived here from 1931 until his death in 1944. He was president of the Maine Hospital Association from 1937 to 1938 and president of the New England Hospital Assembly from 1941 to 1942. His widow lived here, until the college purchased the house in 1967 from Professor Chase's widow. Bates named the house the Small House and uses it for a dormitory.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 99, p.475; Bk.144, p.201; Bk.225, p.482; Bk.970, p.245.

*Historic Lewiston: Its Architectural Heritage*, p. 77.

Elder, p. 24.

Obituary for Dr. Joelle C. Hiebert, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, June 9, 1944. p. 13.

Lewiston City Directories.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 10.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 20.

**37. Abbie C. Whittum House, 250 College Street, 1894. One contributing building.**

Queen Anne

Architect: George M. Coombs

This two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof faces east and sits close to College Street. It sits on a high granite foundation and has clapboard siding on the first and second stories and shingle siding in the pediments of the gables and on the sides of the dormers. It has two interior chimneys and pairs of brackets at the corners of its broad eaves. The east elevation contains two bays under a front-facing gable. The south bay on the east elevation contains a two-story bay window with a low hip roof, and the north bay contains two stories of one-over-one, double-hung windows. A one-story, glass-enclosed porch with a low hip roof projects in front of the north bay and wraps around the northeast corner to project in front of one bay on the north side of the house.

The north elevation contains five irregular bays. The first bay has a shed dormer on the roof, and on the first story, it contains the front door inside the glass-enclosed porch. The second and third bays project under a broad, cross-gable with an eyebrow fanlight in the gable, and on the first and second stories, square windows are offset to the west. The fourth bay is blank. Its second story projects under a flat roof and is supported by a square metal corner post. The fifth bay projects slightly under a west-facing shed roof. It contains paired windows on the second and third stories, and it contains a single window on the first story.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 53

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The south elevation contains six bays. The east bay of the south elevation contains one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first and second stories and has a large hip dormer with modillions on the roof. The next bay contains a two-story bay window with a low hip roof. A large gable wall dormer above it contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The third bay contains one-over-one, double-hung windows on both stories. The fourth and fifth bays are stepped back to form the south side of a two-and-a-half-story ell under a west-facing cross gable. A one-story, open porch with a hip roof supported by turned posts fills in the recess on the south side in front of a door and a window.

The west elevation consists of the two-and-a-half-story ell, two-bays wide, that projects under the cross gable and the side of a three-story addition that projects to the north under a shed roof.

John N. Wood, Lewiston's first coal dealer, purchased a large lot at the northwest corner of Frye and College Streets from Bates College in 1880. In 1891, Wood sold this north part of the lot to J. Frank Boothby, who lived next door. Boothby sold the lot to George B. Files that same year, and Files sold it to Abbie C. Whittum in 1893. Architect George M. Coombs designed this Queen Anne house for Abbie Whittum from 1893 to 1894. Abbie Whittum was the widow of William H. Whittum, a partner in Whittum & Farrar Dry Goods at 204 Lisbon Street. Whittum died of typhoid fever at age 45, in 1888. One of the Whittum daughters, Blanche Whittum Roberts, served as assistant librarian at Bates College from 1903 to 1909 and as librarian from 1909 to 1944.

The Whittum daughters sold the house to Reuel R. N., and Martha B. Gould in 1916. "Pa" Gould was Professor of History and Government at Bates College from 1911 to 1943. He served as a Lewiston alderman, a member of the Lewiston School Board, a member the Lewiston Health and Welfare Board, a state senator, an officer of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, and an officer of the Lewiston-Auburn Rotary Club.

In 1920 the Goulds built their own house and sold this one to Sumner S. Peck. Peck was the vice president of the B. Peck Company, owner of Peck's Department Store. He put the house in his wife Annie's name in 1931. Annie Peck sold the house to Goldie L. Stevens in 1935. Goldie was married to Oscar Stevens, a potato agent. The Stevens family rented rooms to Bates College students. Goldie Stevens sold the house to Bates College in 1941. She worked at Bates College for ten years after her husband died.

Bates College named this Mitchell House and uses it as a dormitory.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 99, p.475; Bk.144, p.303; Bk.144368; Bk.153, p.41; Bk.248, p.360; Bk.264, p.502; Bk.297, p.521; Bk.408, p.495; Bk.448, p.152; Bk.525, p.92.  
Obituary of William Henry Whittum, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 12, 1888. p. 8.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 54

Blanche Whittum Roberts, *Bates Alumnus*, Jan. 1956. p. 13.  
Obituary of R. R. N. Gould, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 29, 1960. p. 1-2.  
Obituary for Sumner S. Peck, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 6, 1965. p. 2.  
Obituary for Goldie Stevens, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 27, 1959. p. 2.  
Lewiston City Directories.  
Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 11.  
"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 21.

**38. Emeline C. Boothby House, 256 College Street, 1888. One contributing building.**

Colonial Revival

Architect: George M. Coombs

This large, frame, two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival house with classic details sits back from College Street on a broad lawn that rises from the head of Campus Avenue. It sits on a brick foundation, has clapboard siding, a steep, square, hip roof with broad eaves, a large center chimney, and massive gable wall dormers with shingle siding on each facade.

The front facade consists of two wide bays under the main hip roof. In the south bay, the first story contains an oriel window with transoms. The oriel window is supported by modillions. Above it, the second story contains a paired, double-hung window. In the north bay, the first story contains a large picture window with sidelights. Above it, the north bay contains an oriel window, supported by modillions. The oriel window contains many small panes. Above the oriel window, the broad eaves of the massive wall dormer spread out to form a roof over the oriel window, and modillions support the wall dormer on either side of the oriel window. The massive, gable wall dormer contains a Palladian window.

A one-story, open porch with a low hip roof supported by pairs of Tuscan columns projects in front of the north bay of the front facade and wraps around the corner in front of the first bay on the north facade. The front door faces east and is recessed under the porch, on the east side of the north-facing cross gable projection.

The north side of the house contains six irregular bays. The east bay is on the north side of the main part of the house under the hip roof. It has double-hung windows on each story. The next two bays are on the cross gable projection: a bay of double-hung windows on each story, and paired stained glass windows with a stained glass transom within one large frame, between the first and second stories. The last three bays are on the north elevation of the west-facing, cross-gable projection that forms an ell off the back (west side) of the house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 55

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The west facade is two bays wide on the second story and has a small window in the gable attic. A one-story addition with a hip roof runs across the back and contains a door, a pair of double-hung windows and an open porch.

On the south side, the main part of the house has a large, cross-gable, wall dormer in the center. The wall dormer contains a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows in its pedimented gable. Below the wall dormer, an oriel window on the second story has a bay of double-hung windows on either side. A modern, one-story addition with a low hip roof projects across the entire south elevation. It has a large picture window on the front (east side) of the house and a bank of eight double-hung windows on the south elevation. There is a two-car garage in the basement, under the addition, and the addition has a granite foundation. The one-story sun porch and basement garage were added in 1929.

Bates College deeded this land to Oren B. Cheney, first president of Bates College, in 1884. Cheney was living next door in the house he built in 1866. The deed specifies that the land is for the erection of private residences and the buildings must have the same set back from College Street as President Cheney's house. In 1888 President Cheney deeded this lot to his daughter, Emeline C. Boothby. Emeline and her husband, J. Frank Boothby, hired George M. Coombs to design this Colonial Revival house. Boothby had been an agent for the American Express Company from 1866 to 1890. He served as treasurer of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank from 1890 until his death in 1918. He was instrumental in planning the new bank building at the corner of Main and Lisbon Streets which became known as the Gateway Building. He served on the city council in 1888 and 1889. The Boothby's three sons graduated from Bates College: Cheney in 1896, Willard in 1909, and Richard in 1917.

Emeline Boothby sold the house back to Bates College in 1919, and it has been used as the President's House ever since, beginning with Clifton D. Gray, the third president of Bates College (1919-1944). When the sun porch and garage were added in 1929, the stable was moved to adjoin the central heating plant elsewhere on campus and used as a carpentry shop.

Androscoggin County Deed Books 126, p.484; Bk.126, p.494; Bk.289, p.283.

Obituary of J. Frank Boothby, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Apr. 29, 1918. p. 5.

Elder, p. 24-25.

*Bates Through the Years: An Illustrated History*. p. 25, 122.

Preliminary Check List of Projects and Drawings, George M. Coombs Firms. p. 10.

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p. 22.

"History of Bates Campus Buildings;" Bates College Archives.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 56

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**39. Oren B. Cheney House, 262 College Street, 1866. One contributing building.**

Second Empire

Architect: John Stevens of Boston

The Oren Cheney House is a large, elegant, irregular, two-and-a-half-story, Second Empire house with a slate mansard roof. It sits on a hill, leading up to Mount David, and has an expansive lawn flowing down to College Street. It has broad eaves with dentils, a tall center chimney, a wood string course between the first and second stories, and sits on a granite foundation. There is a hood dormer in the mansard roof above each bay, and each hood dormer has an exaggerated hood mold and a semicircular transom. All second story windows have round arched tops with semicircular transoms.

The east facade, facing College Street, contains two bays. The first-story, south bay is a shallow, rectangular bay window with a flat roof, a deep cornice, and dentils. The other bays contain two-over-two, double-hung windows.

The front facade does not face College Street, it faces south. It contains three bays under the main, two-and-a-half-story, mansard roof. The east bay contains two-over-two, double-hung windows with an open porch with a shallow hip roof supported by square wood posts with cornices in front of the first story. The next two bays project to the south for one bay under a cross mansard roof. The east side of the projection contains the front door opening onto the porch. Of the two bays, the west bay contains a bay window with a shallow hip roof on the first story, and two-over-two, double-hung windows fill the other bays. Behind the main two-and-a-half-story section of the house, a narrow, one-and-a-half-story ell projects for three bays to the west under a mansard roof and connects to a large, square, two-and-a-half-story carriage house with a mansard roof. A one-story, open porch, supported by square wood posts with cornices, runs across the south elevation of the one-and-a-half-story ell. The three bays behind the porch consist of: a door; a paired, two-over-two, double-hung window; and a single, two-over-two, double-hung window.

The north facade contains three bays of two-over-two, double-hung windows under the main, two-and-a-half-story mansard roof, and three bays under the lower mansard roof of the ell. A wrought iron fire escape runs up the north facade of the house from the center ell to the attic story of the main part of the house.

The large, square, two-and-a-half-story carriage house at the rear of the house was remodeled in 1925 to provide housing for 22 more women and a faculty member.

Oren Burbank Cheney was an ardent abolitionist and a temperance man, and he founded the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 57

---

first co-educational college in New England. When the Maine State Seminary, a Freewill Baptist prep school, opened in Lewiston in 1857, Cheney served as its principal. He added a collegiate department in 1863, and in 1864, after a generous gift from mill owner Benjamin Bates, the seminary became Bates College, with Cheney as its president. Cheney served as president of Bates from 1864 to 1895.

In 1866, Cheney purchased a large lot adjacent to the Bates College Campus from Mrs. John Frye. Bates College records indicate that he hired Boston architect John Stevens to design and build this Second Empire house. His deed to Bates College in 1873 may have been a mortgage, for they deeded it back to him in 1884. Cheney deeded a lot directly to the south to his daughter, Emeline, wife of J. Frank Boothby, in 1888, and the Boothbys built their house with the same setback from College Street as the Cheney house.

Cheney sold his house back to Bates College in 1894 and moved in with his daughter's family next door. He retired in 1895, and this house became Cheney Hall for Women.

Androscoggin County Deed Book 43, p.529-530; Bk.65, p.247; Bk.67, p.43; Bk.68, p.452-453; Bk.126, p.494.

*Bates Through the Years.* p. 20-23, 121.

Lewiston City Directories.

*General Catalogue of Bates College, 1864-1930.*

"Proposal for the Frye Street Historic District." p.23.

*Historic Lewiston: Its Architectural Heritage.* p. 76.

Maine Historic Preservation Commission Historic Building Survey Form.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architects, continued.

Coburn, Jefferson I. (1835 - 1917)

Thomas, E. I. (1863 - 1896)

Stevens, John (c. 1824 - 1881)

Stevens, William H. (1818-1880)

### **Statement of Significance**

The Main Street-Frye Street Historic District lies just north of the Lewiston business district and adjoins the Bates College campus in the city of Lewiston. It is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C, in the areas of Community Development and Architecture. The district is significant in the area of Community Development as a fashionable residential neighborhood that developed on former farmland between Bates College and the land owned by the Franklin Company, the latter of which included all of the business district and the textile mills. The district is located along the main road and the inter-urban streetcar line to the state capital, and it was where business leaders, politicians, and college professors chose to build their homes. Containing over 50 buildings, the district is significant in the area of Architecture because it developed during the years from before the Civil War to the 1950s, and contains examples of most of the distinctive styles of American domestic architecture which flourished during this period: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Contemporary. The district is a showplace for those styles of architecture in part because architects designed 22 of the 37 houses. One architect in particular, George M. Coombs, designed twelve of the houses, making this district an excellent place to study his residential designs. To a lesser extent resources in the district also represent the architectural and functional transition from carriage houses to garages after the turn of the century. The period of significance, 1843-1956, represents the first and last years that the contributing resources were constructed and during which the district took its form. The district is also significant under Criterion B for its association with a prominent political family, the Fries, who lived in the district. Col. John M. Frye was a Maine state senator from 1834-1836, and his son, William P. Frye, was a U.S. Senator, who during a thirty years career served as the president pro-tempore of from 1896 to 1911. Wallace H. White, Jr, the great grandson and grandson of Colonel and Senator Frye, respectively, served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1917 to 1931 and in the Senate from 1931 to 1948. For the last five years of his career he was either the Senate Minority Leader or Majority Leader.

As the economic vigor of Lewiston has waned with the closing of the textile mills in the 1970s,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

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'80s, and '90s, it is fortunate that these fine mansions have not deteriorated. Instead, the large homes on Main Street have been adapted for professional offices, and the homes on Frye Street and College Avenue are being used by Bates College as dormitories and offices. The period of significance for the district starts in 1843, when Archibald Wakefield built his Greek Revival style farmhouse on the west side of Main Street, and ends in 1956, when Adolphe Plourde built a small Contemporary style apartment building on the last empty lot on the east side of Main Street. The Main Street-Frye Street Historic District contains 47 contributing resources and five non-contributing resources.

## The Development of Lewiston, A Company Town

Lewiston was first settled in 1770 and incorporated as a town in 1795. Initially small saw, carding and fulling mills along the river supplemented an agricultural economy, and it remained a farming community into the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when local businessmen realized the industrial potential of the Great Falls on the Androscoggin River. In 1834 the Maine State Legislature granted a charter to John and William Frye to establish the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company. Two years later the Great Androscoggin Falls Dam, Locks and Canal Company (later the Lewiston Water Power Company) was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, and stock was primarily sold to wealthy industrialists from Boston.<sup>1</sup>

The Lewiston Water Power Company purchased the rights to the power from the river and land on both sides of the river, including most of the land on which the City of Lewiston was later built. The Lewiston Water Power Company built canals and dams, leased textile mill sites to its stockholders, and built boarding houses for the mill workers. Its stockholders encouraged the railroads to come to Lewiston in the late 1840s, and the Grand Trunk Railroad from Canada enabled agents of the mills to recruit French Canadian farmers from Quebec to come and work in the mills. During the Financial Panic of 1857 the Lewiston Water Power Company reorganized as the Franklin Company. The Franklin Company laid out the streets of Lewiston and donated the land for the city hall, the park, the churches, and the library. In many ways the Franklin Company determined what Lewiston would look like. Its Boston stockholders came regularly by train for board meetings at the DeWitt House, a hotel that housed the offices of the Franklin Company across from the park and the Lewiston City Hall.<sup>2</sup> As the mills developed the population of Lewiston increased, rising from 1801 residents in 1840 to 7424 in 1860. In 1861 Lewiston was granted a city charter.

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<sup>1</sup>Varney, p.323; *Historic Lewiston: A Textile City in Transition*. p. 4-8.

<sup>2</sup>"A Historical Perspective of the Franklin Company's Role in the Development of Early Lewiston, Maine." p. 9-15.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

---

When the Civil War broke out, the price of cotton went up. Owners of the large textile mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, believing that the war would be brief, refused to pay the higher price. Seizing the opportunity, Boston industrialist Benjamin Bates and his Lewiston associates in the Franklin Company bought up all the cotton. The Lewiston mills were able to expand and prosper during the war, producing tent cloth and other cotton products for the Union Army. After the war, the mills hummed, and Lewiston grew to be the second largest city in Maine. The population of the city reached 13,600 in 1870; 19,083 in 1880; 21,801 in 1890 and 23,761 in 1900, and along with the increasing number of residents came an increase in the city's commercial, professional and political prestige.<sup>3</sup>

## Bates College

In the mid 1850s Reverend Oren B. Cheney convinced the Maine State Legislature to create the Maine State Seminary to replace the original Parsonsfield Seminary, which had burned in 1855. Alonzo Garcelon and William R. Frye raised money from the Franklin Company and the town of Lewiston to induce Cheney to build the seminary in the growing population center of Lewiston.

In 1857 the Maine State Seminary opened as a co-educational college prep school, with Cheney as principal. But Cheney was anxious to add college classes to the curriculum. After a generous contribution from Franklin Company mill owner Benjamin Bates, a collegiate department opened in 1863, and in 1864 the seminary became a full-fledged college named for Bates. It was the first co-educational college in New England. Cheney, an abolitionist, saw to it that Bates was also one of the first colleges to admit African American students. From 1870 to 1908, the college sponsored the Cobb Divinity School to train Free Baptist ministers.

Oren Cheney served as president of Bates College from 1864 to 1895, and during those years the college constructed a number of architecturally significant buildings on the campus. As the faculty grew, many faculty members had architects design homes for them on nearby Frye Street and on College Street.<sup>4</sup>

## The Development of Main Street and Frye Street

The Main Street-Frye Street Historic District began as part of the large David Davis farm. The

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<sup>3</sup>*Historic Lewiston: A Textile City in Transition.* p. 12-13.

<sup>4</sup> Clark; p. 20-23.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 5

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farm, over 300 acres, ran from College Street to the Androscoggin River and from Jepson Brook to Whipple Street. Near the center of the farm, Mount David (also called Mount Davis, Davis Mountain, and David's Mountain) rose 380 feet through wild flowers and tall pines to its bald granite peak. Davis pastured sheep and horses on the mountain, and what became Frye Street was an orchard. Davis's house was on Main Street at Whipple Street, just south of the historic district.<sup>5</sup>

Davis's two daughters married and built houses on their father's land. Sarah Davis married Archibald Wakefield, and they built a frame Greek Revival farmhouse on the west side of Main Street (Property No. 7) in 1843. Alice Davis married John Frye, and they built a brick Greek Revival house on the east side of Main Street (Property No. 2) in 1845. David Davis died in 1851 without a will, and his two daughters inherited his farm. They divided it so that Sarah Wakefield owned the land on the west side of Main Street, plus the mountain; and Alice Frye owned the land on the east side of Main Street.<sup>6</sup>

In the early 1860s, the Fries and the Wakefields both sold land on the east side of Mount David to Bates College. Oren Cheney, the first president of Bates, built a large Second Empire house there (Property No. 39) in 1866. Then in the early 1870s the Fries subdivided their estate, creating Frye Street down the middle, and began selling lots to college professors and to Hiercy Day (Property No. 20) and his son (Property No. 10) and son-in-law (Property No. 22). The earliest deed, to Professor Richard C. Stanley (Property No. 32), required that houses on Frye Street had to be set back 25 feet from the street.<sup>7</sup>

After Archibald Wakefield died in 1882, Sarah gave the Wakefield farm to her six children, and the children appointed their brother Seth Wakefield to manage the real estate. He built a house for his sister Sarah in 1882 (Property No. 15), but she never occupied it. Seth Wakefield began selling lots along Main Street in 1884, and houses went up on Wakefield property along Main Street in 1884

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<sup>5</sup> Leamon; p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Nealley; p. 62. Scrapbook, Lewiston Public Library.  
Lincoln County Deeds, Western District, Book 34, p. 283. Alice Frye to Sarah Wakefield, May 6, 1851. (Deed at Sagadahoc County Courthouse, Bath, Maine.)  
Androscoggin County Deed Book 13, p. 618. Sarah Wakefield to Alice Frye, May 6, 1851. (Deed at Androscoggin County Courthouse, Auburn, Maine.)

<sup>7</sup> Androscoggin County Deed Book 43, p. 529-530. Book 65, p. 229.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 6

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(Property No. 13), 1885 (Property No. 18), and 1886 (Property No. 14).<sup>8</sup>

Wealthy business leaders, politicians, and college professors chose to build their homes on Main and Frye Streets because the area was just beyond what was owned by the Franklin Company, yet convenient to town, and it was adjacent to the college campus. Main Street was perhaps the most important street in Lewiston, running from Lisbon Street, the center of the business district, through Haymarket Square, where most of the grain merchants were, and continuing north to the state capital at Augusta.<sup>9</sup>

In 1881 the city granted a franchise to the Lewiston and Auburn Horse Railroad Co., and the convenient street cars made the area even more desirable, running out Main Street as far as the brickyards at Jetson Brook. Later, the Lewiston Auburn Street Railroad was electrified, and from 1915 to 1932 the inter-urban street cars ran regularly along Main Street, all the way to Augusta.<sup>10</sup>

## The Architecture

The Main Street-Frye Street Historic District developed during the second half of the nineteenth century, the most prosperous years for Lewiston, and the years when architects were designing the most distinctive styles of American domestic architecture. The earliest houses in the district were Greek Revival houses built in 1843 (Property No. 7) and 1845 (Property No. 2), with corner pilasters, pediments, gables, entablatures, cornices, and columns inspired by classic Greek temples and a national interest in Greek democracy. The next house, built in 1859, was Senator William P. Frye's first house (Property No. 23), a small, Gothic Revival cottage with steep gable peaks and a pointed-arch window and shutters, a style made popular in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books of picturesque country cottages.<sup>11</sup>

The Picturesque Movement developed among American architects from about 1840 until the

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<sup>8</sup> Androscoggin County Deed Book 340, p. 151. Book 151, p. 173.

<sup>9</sup> *Historic Lewiston: A Self-guided Tour*. #2.

<sup>10</sup> Scrapbook, Lewiston Public Library.  
Rand; p. 9, 16, 23, 63.  
*Historic Lewiston: A Self-guided Tour*. #80.

<sup>11</sup> McAlester; p. 182-184, 200.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 7

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turn of the century. It embraced the romantic and picturesque architecture of Europe rather than the formal, classical architecture of Greece. The Picturesque Movement included architectural styles made popular through pattern books and builders' manuals. Those styles overlapped in their years of popularity: Gothic Revival from 1830 to 1880, Italianate from 1840 to 1890, Second Empire style from 1855 to 1890, and Queen Anne from 1870 to 1910.<sup>12</sup>

In 1866, a Boston architect designed a large Second Empire style house with a mansard roof and round arched hood mold dormers for the first president of Bates College (Property No. 39). Three more Second Empire style houses were built in the 1870s; one on Main Street in 1874 (Property No. 8), and two on Frye Street in 1873 (Property Nos. 20 & 22). Besides elaborate details such as bay windows and broad cornices supported by carved brackets, they had the typical mansard roofs and fancy dormers of the French Second Empire of Napoleon III.

During the 1870s and 1880s, five Italianate style houses were built, two on Frye Street (Property Nos. 24 & 32) and three on Main Street (Property Nos. 10, 13, & 19). Two of the Italianate style houses on Main Street have square towers projecting in the center of the front facades, while the two on Frye Street have prominent cross-gable projections in the center of their front facades, instead of towers. All five examples have bay windows, broad eaves supported by carved brackets, and tall narrow windows with arched tops or tops with elaborate cornices.<sup>13</sup>

From 1875 to 1907, twelve Queen Anne style buildings were built in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District: five on Frye Street (Property Nos. 25, 26, 29, 30, & 34), three on College Street (Property Nos. 35, 36, & 37), and four on Main Street (Property Nos. 9, 14, & 17, and the Bauer Apartments, Property No. 1). During this same period the Lewiston-Auburn Street Railway began running along Main Street in 1881, and Seth Wakefield began selling lots on Main Street in 1884. Nine of the Queen Anne style buildings are known to have been designed by architects (Property Nos. 1, 9, 14, 25, 29, 30, 34, 36, & 37). These houses exhibit picturesque examples of asymmetrical massing, irregular shapes, bay windows, oriel windows, towers, textured brickwork, patterned shingles, decorative wood panels, large window panes sometimes surrounded by small window panes, and stained glass windows. Several of these houses have upper stories or massive dormers sided with shingles suggesting the rambling, asymmetrical Shingle Style that grew out of the

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<sup>12</sup> Harris; p. 155, 184, 246, 266, 290.

<sup>13</sup> McAlester; p. 211-212, 242.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 8

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Queen Anne style.<sup>14</sup>

From 1888 to 1916, eleven Colonial Revival houses were built in the district: six on Main Street (Property Nos. 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, & 15), three on Frye street (Property Nos. 27, 28, & 31), and one on College Street (Property No. 38). The Colonial Revival style of architecture became popular after the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 awakened an interest in our colonial architectural heritage. The Colonial Revival style brought a return to classical details, often exaggerated on a monumental scale. The front facades on over half of the Colonial Revival houses in the district are symmetrical, and all of the houses exhibit classical details, such as: Greek columns, pilasters, pediments, friezes, entablatures, cornices, modillions, dentils, fanlights, sidelights, and Palladian windows. Two of the Colonial Revival houses on Main Street have monumental porticos. Eight of the eleven Colonial Revival houses in the district were designed by architects. (Property Nos. 3, 5, 11, 15, 27, 28, 31, & 38).<sup>15</sup>

In 1929 Maurice Small tore down a house on Frye Street that George M. Coombs had designed for Senator Frye's sisters, and built a Tudor Revival cottage in its place (Property No. 33). The Tudor Revival style with its romantic Medieval English flavor was very popular for residential architecture right before the Great Depression. This house exhibits some of the unique features of the Tudor Revival style: Flemish bond bricks on the first story, contrasting shingles on the upper stories, a steeply pitched front-facing gable with unequal eave-line heights, and casement windows.<sup>16</sup>

Finally, in 1956, a local contractor filled in the last empty lot on Main Street with a small, Contemporary style apartment building (Property No. 18). The Contemporary style, as in this example, is built into the landscape (here the building has a garage built into the hillside) and has a flat roof, flat walls, and windows skewed to the corners. This two-story building has a two-story sunroom projection on the north side and two stories of open wooden porches connected by open wooden stairs running up the back. These features suggest the New England mill workers' tenements with flat roofs, sunroom projections, and open porches that are found everywhere throughout

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<sup>14</sup> McAlester; p. 263-268, 290.

<sup>15</sup> McAlester; p. 321, 326.

<sup>16</sup> Reed; "Preliminary Check List;" p. 9.  
Androscoggin County Deed Book 377, p. 512.  
McAlester; p. 358.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 9

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Lewiston.<sup>17</sup>

## The Architects

It is amazing that a city as remote and as modest in size as Lewiston had so many architects. Perhaps it was because of the needs of the mills and the tastes of the Franklin Company men from Boston. The architects of Lewiston were artists, designing huge Second Empire mills with mansard roofs, Italianate mills with square towers, neo-classical college buildings, gloriously Gothic churches, Queen Anne schools, Richardsonian Romanesque schools, and the Baroque Renaissance Revival city hall.

The earliest architect-designed house in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District, Owen Cheney's Second Empire house at 262 College Street (Property No. 39), was designed in 1866 by Boston architect John Stevens. Stevens first appeared as an architect in Boston directories in 1850. He subsequently practiced with his son, John W. Stevens, and with S. F. Pratt. He was known for designing Italianate churches and private school buildings in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Brunswick, Canada. In 1862 he designed the Italianate First Parish Congregational Church in Saco, another important mill town in Maine. He died in 1881 after designing his 113<sup>th</sup> church.<sup>18</sup>

William H. Stevens was one of the first architects who actually lived in Lewiston. Born in West Gardiner in 1818, he moved to Lewiston in 1849. After participating in the California Gold Rush, Stevens returned to Lewiston in 1855 and worked as a carpenter. By 1864 he was working for the Franklin Company. Stevens developed an expertise in mill design and hydraulic engineering, designing the Worumbo Mill at Lisbon Falls, the Lincoln Mill Boarding House in Lewiston, and remodeling the DeWitt Hotel. He designed the Second Empire Bates Street School in 1868, served as mayor of Lewiston in 1870, designed the Second Empire commercial block for Jacob Roak in Auburn in 1871, and designed the Farwell Cotton Mill in Lisbon and the water wheel for the Barker Mill in Augusta in 1872. In 1873 Stevens formed a partnership with Francis H. Fassett of Portland. During this brief partnership Stevens designed the sprawling Second Empire house with ornate features at 457 Main Street (Property No. 8) for Senator William P. Frye, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 (NR 76000189.) In 1874 Stevens practiced on his own, and in 1875 he formed a partnership with George M. Coombs of Lewiston which lasted until his death in

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<sup>17</sup> McAlester; p. 482.

<sup>18</sup> Chadbourne; Email regarding John Stevens, Boston Architect.  
*Saco, Maine: A walking Tour of Historic Main Street.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 101880.<sup>19</sup>

Jefferson L. Coburn is an early Lewiston architect about whom little is known. He was born in 1835 and served as a lieutenant in the 1<sup>st</sup> Maine Cavalry during the Civil War. He opened an architectural business in Lewiston and executed commissions in Presque Isle and Vassalboro as well as in Central Maine. In 1886, he designed the Queen Anne house for John Perry at 481 Main Street (Property No. 14); and in 1897, he designed the dramatic Italianate house for James C. Lord at 497 Main Street (Property No. 19), listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (NR 78000158.)<sup>20</sup>

Another early Lewiston architect was Charles F. Douglas who designed the elaborate Second Empire house at 10 Frye Street (Property No. 22) for Albert B. Nealey in 1873. Douglas was born in Brunswick and grew up in Dover, Maine. At 18 he was apprenticed to a house builder for three years. He studied architecture while working as a carpenter. In the early 1860s, Douglas opened an architectural office in Skowhegan, and in 1868 he built his own Italianate house in Norridgewock. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He designed picturesque Italianate and Second Empire houses and the Methodist Church in Waterville, but he went bankrupt and lost his house in 1869. He moved to Lewiston in 1870 and designed the Second Empire Barker Mill in Auburn and the Second Empire Continental Mill in Lewiston. He designed banks, commercial blocks, the courthouse in Skowhegan, the Lewiston Firehouse, and the fabulous Second Empire house for W. H. Glover in Rockland. And then in 1874 he moved to Philadelphia where he sold building supplies.<sup>21</sup>

The most prolific 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century architect in Lewiston was George M. Coombs. Like Douglas, Coombs was born in Brunswick. He came to Lewiston in 1872 and worked for Douglas until Douglas moved to Philadelphia. Coombs formed a partnership with William H. Stevens in 1875 that lasted until Stevens died in 1880. During those five years Stevens designed industrial and hydraulic projects, and Coombs designed picturesque Italianate, Greek Revival, and Stick Style residences. In

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<sup>19</sup> "William H. Stevens, 1818-1880." *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine*. Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Stevens, William H."

<sup>20</sup> National Register of Historic Places Nomination: James C. Lord House. Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Coburn, Jefferson L."

<sup>21</sup> National Register of Historic Places Nomination: C. F. Douglas House. Shore Village Historical Society; p. 113. Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Douglas, C. F."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 11

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1880, Coombs established his own firm, and during the prosperous 1880s, he designed numerous commercial and public buildings, including several courthouses. In Lewiston his commissions included the Dominican Block and the Sands Block, both with distinctive pedimented frontispieces crowning their roofs, and three Richardsonian Romanesque school buildings: Wallace School, Dingley School, and the Hedge Laboratory at Bates College. Drawings for three of his projects were published in *American Architect and Building News*, and the Dominican Block and the Dingley School are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>22</sup> From the 1880s through the turn of the century, Coombs designed many architecturally fashionable Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses, including four Queen Anne houses (Property Nos. 25, 30, 36, & 37) and four Colonial Revival houses (Property Nos. 25, 27, 28, & 38) in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District and the elaborate Queen Anne Bauer Apartments (Property No. 1). In 1896, Coombs formed a partnership with Eugene J. Gibbs and Harry C. Wilkinson. Wilkinson stayed with the firm for only three years, during which time the firm designed Peck's Department Store and additions to Hiram Ricker's resort hotels at Poland Springs and Rockland, Maine. The firm of Coombs & Gibbs continued designing schools, churches, the Carnegie Library in Lewiston, commercial blocks, hotels, factories, banks, cottages, and houses. In the Main Street-Frye street Historic District, they designed two more Queen Anne houses (Property Nos. 9 & 34) and three more Colonial Revival houses (Property Nos 5, 11, & 15). Coombs's sons, Harry and Fred, joined the firm in 1905 and 1908 respectively. George Coombs died in 1909.<sup>23</sup>

Coombs's long-time partner, Eugene J. Gibbs, was born in Lewiston, and learned the architecture business from Coombs. Gibbs's obituary mentions several important buildings that Gibbs worked on with Coombs: the public library, the Central Maine General Hospital, and the Wallace School. Two outstanding houses in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District that Gibbs is responsible for are John Clifford's Queen Anne house on Main Street (Property No. 9) and George Bonnallie's Colonial Revival house on Main Street (Property No. 15). Coombs & Gibbs were in partnership from 1896 until Coombs died in 1909. Gibbs stayed on with Coombs's sons until 1913 when he formed a partnership with Addison Pulsifer. The firm of Gibbs & Pulsifer was responsible for Ralph Crockett's Colonial Revival house on Main Street (Property No. 3). The firm of Gibbs & Pulsifer

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<sup>22</sup> At least 24 properties designed by Coombs, either alone or in one of his partnerships, have been individually listed in the National Register in Maine. Countless others appear in historic districts.

<sup>23</sup> Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Coombs, George M." Reed; "Preliminary Check List."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 12

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continued until 1927. Gibbs died in 1929.<sup>24</sup>

Elmer I. Thomas was another Lewiston architect who had worked for George M. Coombs. Born in Lewiston in 1863, Thomas graduated from Lewiston High School and attended Wesleyan University and MIT, where he studied architecture. He worked for George Coombs for four years and then went to Europe for several months to study architecture. He opened an office in Auburn and then moved to Lewiston a year or two later. He had a brief, but brilliant career, designing Shingle Style houses and churches, the Renaissance Revival Fairfield Block in Biddeford, the Renaissance Revival Syndicate Block in Rockland, the Renaissance Revival Atkinson Block in Lewiston, the Renaissance Revival Cobb Divinity School for Bates College, and a Queen Anne house for George Armstrong on Frye Street (Property No. 29) as well as a Colonial Revival house for Byron Armstrong on Frye Street (Property No. 31) in the historic district. Thomas died of typhoid, in 1896, at age 33.<sup>25</sup>

## Carriage Houses to Garages

Since the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District was a fashionable neighborhood for the wealthy, it is a neighborhood that reflects the transition from carriage houses to garages which took place around the turn of the century. The average American walked to work or rode the street car, and only the wealthy had their own horses and carriages.

In *Carriage House to Auto House* Roger Reed and Greer Hardwicke describe a typical carriage house. It was two stories tall with a ventilator at the peak of the roof and a second-story hayloft opening. There are two such carriage houses on Frye Street (Property Nos. 22 & 29), three on Main Street (Property Nos. 10, 14, & 19), and one on College Street (Property No. 39). They all have upper stories, and all except the Cheney carriage house (Property No. 39) have ventilators and haylofts. The ventilator and the hayloft on the Cheney carriage house were removed when it was remodeled in 1922. The Cheney carriage house and the Nealey carriage house (Property No. 22) have been attached to the main house since they were built. All of the carriage houses were built between 1866 and 1886. A seventh carriage house was attached to the Heircy Day house (Property No. 20), built in 1873, but it was torn down when the house was converted to apartments in the

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<sup>24</sup> Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Gibbs, Eugene J." Obituary for Eugene J. Gibbs, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, March 19, 1929.

<sup>25</sup> Research Files, Maine Historic Preservation Commission: "Thomas, E. I." Obituary for E. I. Thomas, *Lewiston Evening Journal*, January 1, 1896.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 13

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1950s. All of the carriage houses in the district have been adapted as apartments or offices. Only the Perry carriage house (Property No. 14) is used as a garage.<sup>26</sup>

Lewiston should be a town of early garages, since Lewiston is the town where the Stanley twins invented the Stanley Steamer. Free-standing garages were built in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District from 1890 until the 1950s, and there are eleven garages in the district today: five on Main Street, five on Frye Street, and one on College Street.<sup>27</sup>

Garages are smaller than carriage houses, usually only one story high. Reed and Hardwicke point out that journals at the turn of the century recommended that a garage should provide room for two cars, its dimensions should allow for ease of entering and leaving, it should be fireproof, and it should harmonize with the house and its surroundings, i.e. it should be set back from the street and the house. Most of the garages in the district are two-car garages. There are two one-car garages and two three-car garages. All of the garages in the district are one-story high, except for the one-and-a-half-story George Bonnallie garage (Property No. 15) which has a jerkinhead dormer. Two of the properties have garages with front-facing gable roofs (Property Nos. 1 & 2); seven have hip roofs (Property Nos. 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 31, & 35); and one has a flat parapet roof (Property No. 5). All of the garages are frame, except for the Thomas Angell garage (Property No. 35) which is made of concrete blocks. The Colonel John Frye garage (Property No. 2), the Wallace White garage (Property No. 5), and the Heircy Day garage (Property No. 20) have modern overhead doors, while all the other garages have double doors that swing out, some folding and swinging out.<sup>28</sup> Several garages have been torn down to make room for extra parking, or because they were a problem to maintain.

## Preservation Through Zoning and Bates College Stewardship

The inter-urban street cars stopped running along Main Street in 1932, and the mills closed, one at a time, throughout the second half of the twentieth century. So, what has kept the houses in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District from being neglected?

Several of the families for whom the houses were built continued to occupy them for three or

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<sup>26</sup> Reed and Hardwicke; p. 3-5.

<sup>27</sup> Rand; p. 33-35.

<sup>28</sup> Reed and Hardwicke; p. 19-20, 29.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 14

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more generations. Some of the houses on Main Street and Frye Street remained in the same families, receiving appreciation and care, until the 1950s or '60s; two houses were in the same families until the 1970s.

Beginning in 1918, retired, long-time faculty members of Bates College, living on Frye Street, sold or donated their homes to Bates College. Today the college owns seventeen of the nineteen houses on Frye Street. The college has adapted them for student housing, faculty apartments, a student union, a coffeehouse, and the Office of Career Services. The architectural firm of Harriman Associates of Auburn, the successor firm to Coombs & Harriman, did most of the renovations, so changes were sympathetic to the original architecture. Now that Bates owns all of the houses on Frye Street, except 6 Frye (Property No. 20) and 10 Frye (Property No. 22), the college looks after the street scape, caring for trees, shrubs and lawns as part of the campus.<sup>29</sup>

The situation that helped to preserve the ambience of Main Street was the adoption of zoning in 1947. Zoning began in New York City in 1916 to regulate land use and thereby stabilize property values. The large factories of the Industrial Revolution were not wanted in residential neighborhoods. Communities adopted zoning ordinances to divide land into classifications such as: residential, commercial, and industrial, to regulate lot size, building heights, set backs, and uses, within each classification to protect property values. To protect the beautiful homes along Main Street, the City of Lewiston zoned this stretch of Main Street "Office/Residential," allowing single family, multi-family, tourist home, and business office uses. Stores, shopping malls, gas stations, and free-standing restaurants are prohibited. Thus, Main Street has become an attractive location for upscale professional offices in lovely old homes. Frye Street is zoned "Institutional/Office," which allows single family, multi-family, office, hotel, or restaurant uses in conjunction with a private school, but not retail uses. By limiting the uses of the properties on Main and Frye Streets, the City of Lewiston assures an attractive use for these old buildings and the preservation of the historic flavor of the neighborhood.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> "History of Bates Campus Buildings," a web site.

Blueprints and conversation with Mike Gustin, Cutten Maintenance Center, Bates College.

<sup>30</sup> "Zoning," *Encyclopedia Americana*

Conversation with Gildace Arsenault, Director, Planning & Code Enforcement, Lewiston.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 4

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**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number \_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_

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### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_001.TIF

Photograph 1 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Frye Street: facing southeast. Property numbers 31 and 33.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_002.TIF

Photograph 2 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Property number 36: James T. Small House, corner of Frye and College Streets. Facing north.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_003.TIF

Photograph 3 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Property number 39: Oren B. Cheney House. College Street. Facing northwest.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_004.TIF

Photograph 4 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Frye Street; facing northeast. Property numbers 30 and 32.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_005.TIF

Photograph 5 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Garage at the Bryon Armstrong House, Frye Street. Property number 31. Facing south.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_006.TIF

Photograph 6 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

West side of Main Street; facing northwest. Property numbers 4 and 9. (Property number 6 is obscured at center.)

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_007.TIF

Photograph 7 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Bauer Apartment Block, Main Street; facing east. Property number 1.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_008.TIF

Photograph 8 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

East side of Main Street; facing east. Property numbers 5, 7, and 10.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_009.TIF

Photograph 9 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

East side of Main Street; facing northeast. Property numbers 18 and 19.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_010.TIF

Photograph 10 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

George Bonnalie House, Main Street; facing east. Property number 15.

ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_011.TIF

Photograph 11 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

Joseph H. and Rebecca Day House, corner Main and Frye Streets; facing east. Property number 10.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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ME\_Androscoggin County\_Main St Frye St HD\_012.TIF

Photograph 12 of 12

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

16 July 2008

East side of Main Street; facing southeast. Property numbers 11 and 12.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAIN STREET-FRYE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

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## UTM's, continued

- 5). 19/402985/4884026
- 6). 19/402952/4884157

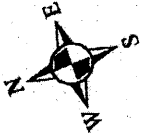
## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See map.

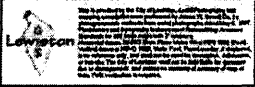
## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the district embraces the most significant and least altered concentration of historic properties in the Main Street area of Lewiston north of the business district. Properties to the south of the district and on the west side of Main Street, with the exception of property numbers 4, 6, and 9, were excluded either because they lay outside the period of significance, or had been extensively altered. The northern terminus on Main Street was drawn to include the already National Register listed Lord House (property # 19) but did include properties on Mountain Avenue, again due to issues of integrity. The entire length of Frye Street is included in the district as these buildings generally reflect a concentrated period of development. Both the Frye and College Street properties also share significance relative to their association with Bates College through much of the period of significance. Although several homes on the east side of College Street also share this significance they were not included due to a lack of architectural distinction or integrity, or both.









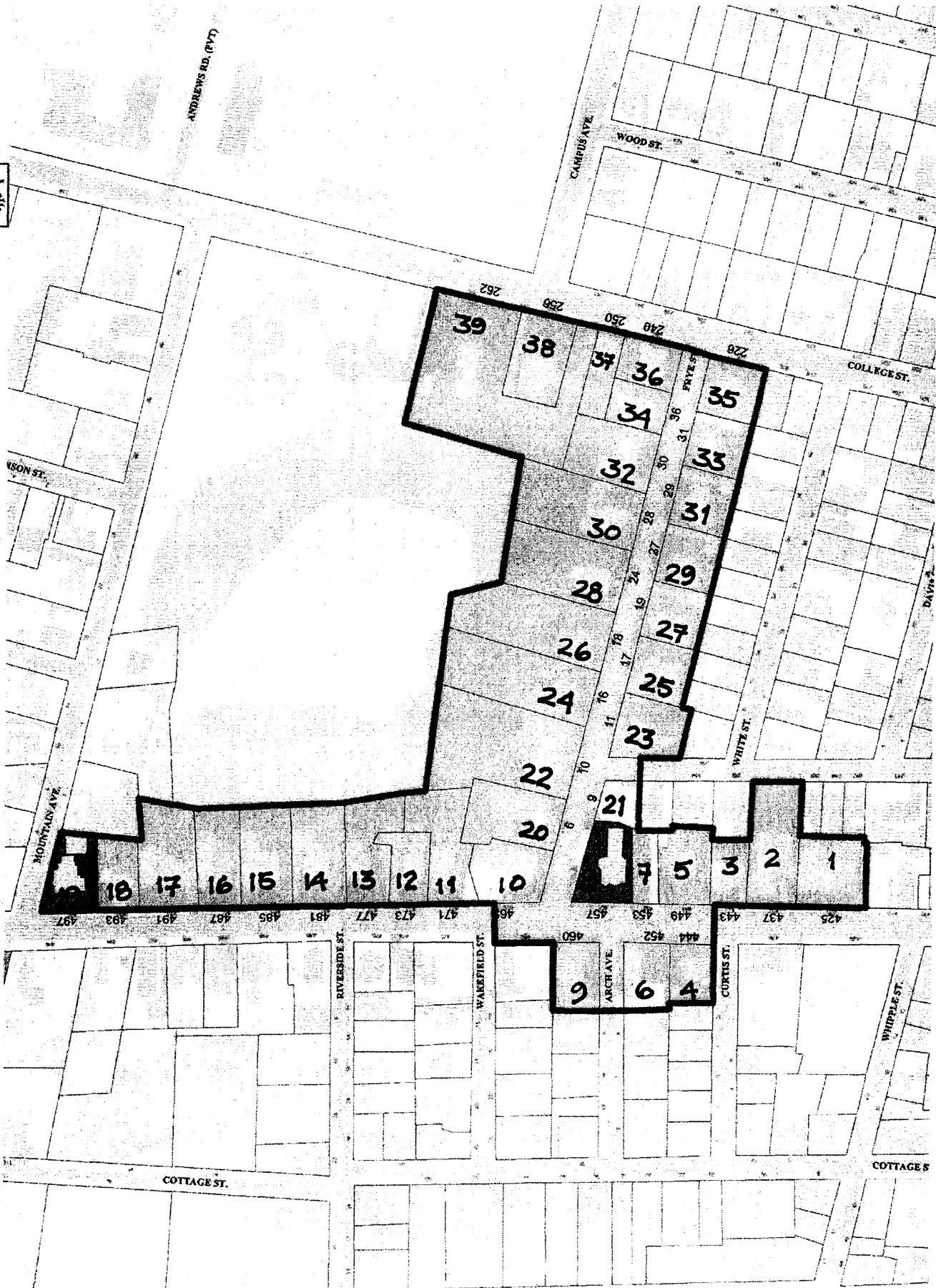
ANDREWS RD. (PVT)



# District Inventory

## LEGEND

-  Proposed historic district
-  National Register of Historic Places
-  A. Senator Frye House
-  B. James C. Lord House

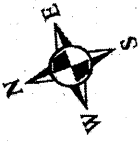


# Main Street-Frye Street Historic District

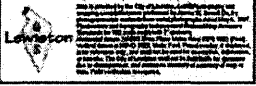
July 2008

Scale: 1" = 100'





ANDREWS RD. (PVT)

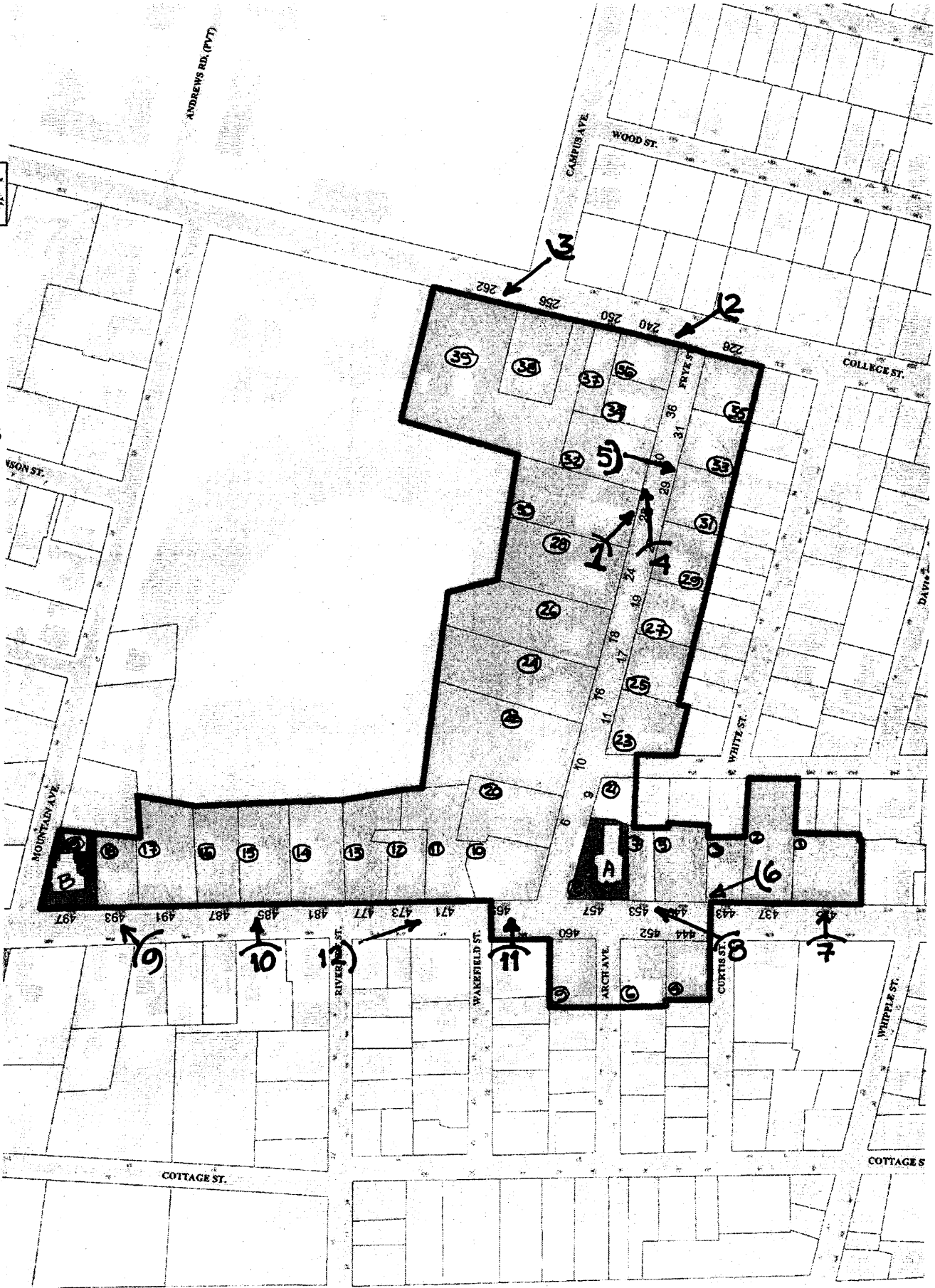


# Key to Photographs

➔ = PHOTO #  
Ⓢ = INVENTORY #

## LEGEND

- Proposed historic district
- National Register of Historic Places
  - A. Senator Frye House
  - B. James C. Lord House



# Main Street-Frye Street Historic District

July 2008

Scale: 1" = 100'

